

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

Copyright 1919 by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1919

Eighteen
Pages

VOL. XI, NO. 161

MANITOBA MAY MAKE SYMPATHETIC STRIKES ILLEGAL

Provincial Government to Be Requested to Enact Legislation to This End and to Enforce Practice of Collective Bargaining

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
WINNIPEG, Manitoba (via Gray Falls, Minnesota)—The provincial government is to be requested to enact legislation at once making collective bargaining compulsory, and at the same time making it illegal to organize or take part in any sympathetic strikes. A resolution to this effect was adopted by the City Council on Wednesday morning.

There is little news in the strike situation. Business is greatly crippled and the families of the strikers are facing the third week without a pay day.

Major Gray read a telegram which he had received from Maj. G. W. Andrews, member for Centre Winnipeg in the federal House, requesting a definition of "collective bargaining," which he believed was at the bottom of all the present trouble in Winnipeg. The reading of the telegram provoked loud laughter in the council chamber, and since both parties to the dispute appeared to have a different idea of what was meant by "collective bargaining," Alderman Fisher and Simpson were appointed to assist the Mayor in drafting a reply to Major Andrews.

The majority of the railway mail clerks running out of Winnipeg have joined the strikers. Thirty remained at work. Mail is being delivered by volunteers in the business district, but there has been no delivery to residents since the strike.

A large number of civic employees have already applied to be taken back, and it is expected that a great percentage of a thousand odd strikers will return to the city's employ.

That city employees are seeking to return to their jobs is one of those several developments which show that the control of a few leaders is being steadily crushed. A good many have been held back solely by intimidation. This constitutes in itself a hopeful situation.

The city police were paraded yesterday morning before the City Council and members of the Police Commission. Two questions were put to them: First, Did they vote to strike on the call of the strike committee of the Labor Temple? The answer to this was, "Yes." Second, Did they intend to strike if called out by the strike committee? The answer was, "Our strike vote does not necessarily mean we would walk out." The policemen agreed to call a meeting to decide whether they will remain loyal to their oath to the city and maintain law and order. Detective Gray, representative of the police, was informed of the position taken by the City Council this week—that there must be no sympathetic strike in public services and utilities, and that the same ruling would apply to the police force.

In the Winnipeg post office, guarded by Northwest Mounted Police, 170 employees are still out. Only a handful of telephone operators returned to the switchboard on Monday, when the provincial government's ultimatum expired.

Senator G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor, was asked if he contemplated Winnipeg being put under military control and said, "No situation has arisen during the strike to warrant the calling out of military."

The Winnipeg Citizen, the four-page paper which is the official spokesman for the citizens who organized to defeat the Bolshevik Labor leaders, urges the formation of citizens' committees of 1000 in every city to frustrate any attempt at a revolution and the establishment of a soviet government such as existed on May 16 and 17 in Winnipeg.

If the provincial authorities declare that they cannot take any action leading to the settlement of the strike, there will only be one thing left to do—to apply to the higher powers at Ottawa. Mayor Gray favored the idea, but insisted that all classes in the community as well as Labor ought to be represented on such a mission.

Regina Opposes One Big Union
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—The results of the unions responding to the strike call, and the returns of the same, show a substantial majority in favor of the sympathetic strike on behalf of the Winnipeg workers. A special meeting of the council was called last night to outline what plan of action should be adopted.

This is the statement handed out by the Regina Trades and Labor Council following a request for a detailed vote by unions. About 25 unions are affiliated with the Trades and Labor Council. Some did not vote, and it is known that the street railway men voted 50 to 31 against strike, while the postal employees were against it by a big majority. There is a dispute among the electrical workers.

Citizens crowded the largest auditorium in the city on Wednesday morning to discuss ways and means to carry on in the event of a sympathetic strike to aid Winnipeg.

Regina business is out to beat the strike, and the One-Big-Union movement. This was made plain again and again as the leading men in practi-

cally every line of business made their position plain.

The railway mail clerks at Saskatoon went out on Wednesday afternoon, leaving northern Saskatchewan without mail service. In the southern division there will be no railway mail clerk strike before Saturday at the earliest.

At midnight on Wednesday, the street car crews of Saskatoon put their cars in the barns and walked away, not to return until the sympathetic strike is called off or is broken.

Railway mail clerks at Moosejaw, through their president, informed the superintendent of railway mail service that they would not strike before Saturday at the earliest. Public opinion is much against the proposed sympathetic strike, and citizens are quietly organizing to continue the public service. Most of the union men are also opposed by the leaders who are in control, and who say that if the Winnipeg strike is beaten the cause of Labor will be set back 15 years.

No Change in Alberta
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—Strike conditions are practically unchanged. A little disorder is reported. The immediate resumption of the city utility service is contemplated.

Active steps are being taken toward the organization of the citizens' committee for self-protection against the strike. The committee will support the City Council in an effort to maintain the necessary public utility service and give assistance in any practicable way to business men engaged in essential industries. At a meeting held for this purpose, with practically all lines of business and industry in the city represented, the citizens made it appear that they do not intend to permit the present conditions to continue, so far as interference with business operations and public health is concerned, and expressed strong disapproval of any deference to the strike committee.

In order to strengthen the position, the strikers' central committee proposes to cut off power from all users except hospitals, dairies, bakeries, and possibly cold-storage plants. Commercial telegraphers throughout Alberta are voting to decide whether they will join the ranks of the sympathetic strikers.

Eight thousand miners in Alberta are now on strike over the refusal of the miners to accept an order issued by the fuel commissioners. While practically all the coal mines in the Province are now tied up, it is not expected that any immediate effects of the strike will be felt, as there is a large amount of steam coal on hand throughout the Province, and the fuel coal is practically all in the hands of the dealers. Five mines are running in Edmonton district, and assurances are given that there will be an ample supply of coal for the needs of the city so long as the railroads keep running.

Parliamentary Inquiry Started
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Sir Thomas White has given notice of the following resolution which he will move in the House of Commons: "That a special committee of the House be appointed for the purpose of inquiring as to the prices charged throughout Canada for foodstuffs, clothing, fuel and other necessities of life, and as to the rates of profits made thereon by dealers and others concerned in their production, distribution and sale; also as to rentals of dwelling houses in industrial centers of Canada and rates of return of capital invested therein, with power to send for persons, papers and records, examine witnesses under oath, engage accountants and other necessary assistants and to report to the House from time to time the result of their inquiry, with any recommendation they may make with a view to effecting a reduction in such prices and rentals."

Strikes Are Spreading
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The news received in Ottawa from all over Canada is not of a hopeful nature for a near conclusion of the strike, which is spreading in all directions from the west. The statement comes that the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council has decided to put the question of taking a general strike vote up to the unions, the terms to be announced next Sunday night.

Strike Declared in Fernie
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

FERNIE, British Columbia—A strike has been declared in this mining town in sympathy with the 8000 striking coal miners of the Crows Nest Pass district, who are demanding higher wages and new working conditions. The town was in darkness on Wednesday night when the crew of the civic power and light plant went on strike. All industries depending on electrical power have been forced to suspend operations.

TURKS ARE RETIRING BEFORE THE GREEKS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday)—It is authoritatively announced that the Greeks are advancing toward the Magnesia line, which includes important railway points in the hinterland of Asia Minor. The Turks are retiring before the Greeks.

The Italians have occupied several strategic points on the Berlin-Bagdad Railway.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIST BILL IN SENATE

United States Senator New's Measure Would Forbid Display of Red Flag at Meetings and Revolutionary Teaching

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The first step looking toward the suppression of Bolshevik activities in the United States was taken in the Sixty-Sixth Congress yesterday when Harry S. New, Senator from Indiana, reintroduced his bill prohibiting the display of the red flag and other revolutionary symbols in this country.

The law was designed to break up organizations and activities advocating the use of force or the destruction of property in gaining industrial or economic ends.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—Strike conditions are practically unchanged. A little disorder is reported. The immediate resumption of the city utility service is contemplated.

Active steps are being taken toward the organization of the citizens' committee for self-protection against the strike. The committee will support the City Council in an effort to maintain the necessary public utility service and give assistance in any practicable way to business men engaged in essential industries. At a meeting held for this purpose, with practically all lines of business and industry in the city represented, the citizens made it appear that they do not intend to permit the present conditions to continue, so far as interference with business operations and public health is concerned, and expressed strong disapproval of any deference to the strike committee.

In order to strengthen the position, the strikers' central committee proposes to cut off power from all users except hospitals, dairies, bakeries, and possibly cold-storage plants. Commercial telegraphers throughout Alberta are voting to decide whether they will join the ranks of the sympathetic strikers.

Eight thousand miners in Alberta are now on strike over the refusal of the miners to accept an order issued by the fuel commissioners. While practically all the coal mines in the Province are now tied up, it is not expected that any immediate effects of the strike will be felt, as there is a large amount of steam coal on hand throughout the Province, and the fuel coal is practically all in the hands of the dealers. Five mines are running in Edmonton district, and assurances are given that there will be an ample supply of coal for the needs of the city so long as the railroads keep running.

Parliamentary Inquiry Started
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Sir Thomas White has given notice of the following resolution which he will move in the House of Commons: "That a special committee of the House be appointed for the purpose of inquiring as to the prices charged throughout Canada for foodstuffs, clothing, fuel and other necessities of life, and as to the rates of profits made thereon by dealers and others concerned in their production, distribution and sale; also as to rentals of dwelling houses in industrial centers of Canada and rates of return of capital invested therein, with power to send for persons, papers and records, examine witnesses under oath, engage accountants and other necessary assistants and to report to the House from time to time the result of their inquiry, with any recommendation they may make with a view to effecting a reduction in such prices and rentals."

Strikes Are Spreading
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The news received in Ottawa from all over Canada is not of a hopeful nature for a near conclusion of the strike, which is spreading in all directions from the west. The statement comes that the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council has decided to put the question of taking a general strike vote up to the unions, the terms to be announced next Sunday night.

Strike Declared in Fernie
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

FERNIE, British Columbia—A strike has been declared in this mining town in sympathy with the 8000 striking coal miners of the Crows Nest Pass district, who are demanding higher wages and new working conditions. The town was in darkness on Wednesday night when the crew of the civic power and light plant went on strike. All industries depending on electrical power have been forced to suspend operations.

TURKS ARE RETIRING BEFORE THE GREEKS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday)—It is authoritatively announced that the Greeks are advancing toward the Magnesia line, which includes important railway points in the hinterland of Asia Minor. The Turks are retiring before the Greeks.

The Italians have occupied several strategic points on the Berlin-Bagdad Railway.

Two Arrests in Oakland
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

OAKLAND, California—John C. Taylor, former Socialist candidate for Mayor of Oakland, and now secretary of the Socialist Party of California,

and E. R. Alverson, a Socialist Party organizer, have been arrested here under the new state Syndicalism Law, these being the first to be arrested in a group of 40 for whom warrants have been issued. Arrests under this law have also been made in San Francisco and other parts of the State and much I. W. W. and radical literature has been seized.

The law was designed to break up organizations and activities advocating the use of force or the destruction of property in gaining industrial or economic ends.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—Strike conditions are practically unchanged. A little disorder is reported. The immediate resumption of the city utility service is contemplated.

Active steps are being taken toward the organization of the citizens' committee for self-protection against the strike. The committee will support the City Council in an effort to maintain the necessary public utility service and give assistance in any practicable way to business men engaged in essential industries. At a meeting held for this purpose, with practically all lines of business and industry in the city represented, the citizens made it appear that they do not intend to permit the present conditions to continue, so far as interference with business operations and public health is concerned, and expressed strong disapproval of any deference to the strike committee.

In order to strengthen the position, the strikers' central committee proposes to cut off power from all users except hospitals, dairies, bakeries, and possibly cold-storage plants. Commercial telegraphers throughout Alberta are voting to decide whether they will join the ranks of the sympathetic strikers.

Eight thousand miners in Alberta are now on strike over the refusal of the miners to accept an order issued by the fuel commissioners. While practically all the coal mines in the Province are now tied up, it is not expected that any immediate effects of the strike will be felt, as there is a large amount of steam coal on hand throughout the Province, and the fuel coal is practically all in the hands of the dealers. Five mines are running in Edmonton district, and assurances are given that there will be an ample supply of coal for the needs of the city so long as the railroads keep running.

Parliamentary Inquiry Started
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Sir Thomas White has given notice of the following resolution which he will move in the House of Commons: "That a special committee of the House be appointed for the purpose of inquiring as to the prices charged throughout Canada for foodstuffs, clothing, fuel and other necessities of life, and as to the rates of profits made thereon by dealers and others concerned in their production, distribution and sale; also as to rentals of dwelling houses in industrial centers of Canada and rates of return of capital invested therein, with power to send for persons, papers and records, examine witnesses under oath, engage accountants and other necessary assistants and to report to the House from time to time the result of their inquiry, with any recommendation they may make with a view to effecting a reduction in such prices and rentals."

Strikes Are Spreading
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The news received in Ottawa from all over Canada is not of a hopeful nature for a near conclusion of the strike, which is spreading in all directions from the west. The statement comes that the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council has decided to put the question of taking a general strike vote up to the unions, the terms to be announced next Sunday night.

Strike Declared in Fernie
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

FERNIE, British Columbia—A strike has been declared in this mining town in sympathy with the 8000 striking coal miners of the Crows Nest Pass district, who are demanding higher wages and new working conditions. The town was in darkness on Wednesday night when the crew of the civic power and light plant went on strike. All industries depending on electrical power have been forced to suspend operations.

TURKS ARE RETIRING BEFORE THE GREEKS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday)—It is authoritatively announced that the Greeks are advancing toward the Magnesia line, which includes important railway points in the hinterland of Asia Minor. The Turks are retiring before the Greeks.

The Italians have occupied several strategic points on the Berlin-Bagdad Railway.

Two Arrests in Oakland
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

OAKLAND, California—John C. Taylor, former Socialist candidate for Mayor of Oakland, and now secretary of the Socialist Party of California,

DAYLIGHT ISSUE GAINS PROMINENCE

Forces for Repeal of Saving Law at Present Said to Show the Most Strength in United States House of Representatives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Repeal of the Daylight-Saving Bill has suddenly loomed up as a big issue before the House of Representatives. The protagonists on both sides are vigorously protesting and attempting to bring a majority of the House to their point of view. For the time being at least it would appear that the repeal forces are the stronger, because the representatives from the rural districts insist that the sentiment of the farmers is for immediate repeal.

The general public seldom speaks out on any question," says Mr. Ferguson, "but in this case we are getting letters from people of all classes and interests all over the country urging that the daylight-saving law be maintained. Labor is for it and the American Federation of Labor is supporting it to the utmost. There seems to be no real argument against it; the law does save daylight and thus the expense of artificial light. If a farmer—and the farmers form but a small percentage of the entire population—is obliged to get up a little earlier, according to the sun, to send his milk to town, he has a chance to drive his automobile after work at night without driving in the dark. It seems obvious that the blessings of the system far outweigh any inconveniences of it."

The Merchants Association has sent a message to the New York Congressmen protesting against repeal.

BOLSHEVIST ARMY IN SERIOUS PERIL

London Military Circles Consider That Defeat of Troops Defending Petrograd Might Result in Disappearance of Bolshevism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Three copies of the German counter-proposals, which have been formulated at Versailles by the delegates there as an answer to the allied peace terms, were handed to the secretariat of the Peace Conference today for presentation to the Council of Four.

The Merchant Association has sent a message to the New York Congressmen protesting against repeal.

Maritime Transport Questions

The Supreme Economic Council has decided to discontinue the shipping committee in Paris and constitute an allied maritime transport executive in London as a committee of the council to deal with questions arising out of the inter-allied use of ships.

A pressing invitation given to Mr. Lloyd George by Mr. Wilson to attend the first meeting of the League of Nations at

Brockdorff-Rantzaus' submissiveness," and the Taegliche Rundschau says, "The German reply is fully as depressing as the entente terms."

PARTY LEADERS HEAR PROPOSALS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Berlin papers state that Mr. Philip Scheidemann, President of the Ministry, met party leaders at the Chancellor's palace on Tuesday and communicated to them the German Government's counter-proposals to the Allies. The papers state that immediately the proposals are handed to the Allies, the majority of the German delegation will leave Versailles, but Count von Brockdorff-Rantzaus, with representatives of various ministries, will remain. It is announced that the peace committee of the National Assembly will not be convened before June 4, and probably not before Whitsunday.

GERMAN PEACE SOCIETY PROTEST

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—(By the Associated Press)—The German Peace Society has written an open letter to President Wilson, in which it is declared that the German socialists, even at the moment of the greatest German successes, never demanded other than a peace of right, and therefore, they have the right to protest against the peace for which the President is partly responsible. The letter continues:

"We are told that the terms presented are a compromise between your principles and the far more extensive claims of your allies. The society, therefore, thanks you that the conditions are not more monstrous than they are."

"We venture to remark that a compromise is possible between questions of opportunity or application of principles, but not as regards themselves." After declaring that the idea of full publicity for the negotiations was abandoned, the letter adds:

"You have been conducted over the battlefields of devastated France and Belgium in order that you may be influenced in favor of the French claims and to steel your heart against pity for Germany. We also feel guilty of the horror of such destruction by the German military command, which we believe exceed the necessity of war, but beg you to consider the German battlefields of famine in disregard of the rights of people. If you compare the distress of these battlefields with those of France, it will be easy for you to be absolutely just."

MARSHAL PÉTAIN AT COLMAR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COLMAR, Alsace (Thursday)—Marshal Pétain, accompanied by General Gouraud, has arrived here on a special train. Marshal Pétain reviewed the twelfth regiment of infantry and afterwards went to the general headquarters for a conference with the French generals.

INTERNATIONALIZATION OF RIVERS

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Thursday)—A resolution favoring the internationalization of the Danube and the Rhine under the reserve, however, of individual rights conferred by the peace treaty was adopted today by the International Parliamentary Commercial Conference. Another resolution adopted unanimously calls for the formation of an international commission of superintendence within the League of Nations to secure the freedom of a navigable waterway from the North Sea to the Black Sea.

PROHIBITION IN FINLAND ON JUNE 1

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Prohibition will go into effect in Finland on June 1, according to a cablegram received by Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation from Prof. Taav Laitinen of Helsinki, Finland. In talking of the prohibition movement in Finland with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Miss Stoddard recalled that it was only 50 years ago that the country contained 60 distilleries, and that it was not until 1883 that organized temperance work began to make serious inroads upon the liquor traffic.

In 1883, said Miss Stoddard, a society by the name of the Association of the Friends of Temperance was formed, and this organization rapidly spread all over Finland. The Finnish Government encouraged the movement in every way possible and the results were soon manifest. As the people began to observe the benefits of prohibition the work became easier and Bands of Hope were organized among the young people. Later Student Temperance Associations were formed and in 1908 there was a Student Temperance League of 75 branches. In 1907 a law was passed prohibiting the manufacture and sale of the stronger alcoholic beverages, and in 1917 the measure prohibiting all intoxicating liquors was introduced and later passed in the Finnish Parliament.

TEXAS MOTOR STATISTICS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

AUSTIN, Texas—One person in every 18 in Texas owns an automobile, according to statistics prepared by the Texas Highway Commission. In Texas there are about two miles of improved highway for each automobile. A total of 260,000 automobiles are in use in the State. Of these, 40,000 are new, or have been put into service since Jan. 1, 1919.

FOR ANOTHER HOLIDAY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Isaac Siegel, representative from New York, has introduced a bill to make Oct. 12, the anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, a national legal holiday as is Feb. 22. A bill of this character has been introduced in previous sessions.

PASSAGE REFUSED MEXICAN TROOPS

United States Department of State Officially Notifies Carranza—Action Necessitated by Texas Governor's Refusal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It was announced yesterday that the State Department had officially notified the Mexican Government that the United States would not permit the passage of Mexican federal troops through American territory for the present.

It was proposed by Mexico to trans-

fer, through Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, 2,000 soldiers from Agua Prieta to Juarez, whence they would have been sent toward Chihuahua City to oppose the Villistas.

This government, it was learned, questioned the ability of the Mexican troops at Agua Prieta to protect Americans in Chihuahua should they be started for Chihuahua, inasmuch as Francisco Villa had already become cognizant of the Mexican Government's efforts to move troops into Chihuahua through American territory and especially because the railroad between Juarez and Chihuahua City had been cut.

A declination by the State Department of President Carranza's request to move Mexican troops through American territory was necessitated in any case by the refusal of the Governor of Texas to grant permission.

George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire, introduced a joint resolution in the United States Senate yesterday providing that no permits be given to move Mexican troops, armed or unarmed, through United States territory without authority of Congress.

Senator Moses asserted that large portions of northern Mexico are now in the hands of Villistas and other revolutionary insurgents. The granting of a permit to move Carranza's troops through American territory would inevitably result, he said, in reprisals by Villistas against American citizens and property.

MR. PALMER'S SPEECH

Attorney-General Palmer presented a warm defense of the Democratic Party. Taking them up one by one, he declared the Democratic Party, during the Wilson Administration, had refuted every traditional charge against it. He pointed out to his Democratic audience, however, that the people demanded, "What of tomorrow?"

"Ours," he said, "is the people's party, and we do not deserve to live if we cannot solve the people's troubles. Their troubles are not those ills which have been cured, but those from which they may suffer under new conditions. Therefore we must always be progressive, the new-fashioned democracy. We may use the old cloth, but we must fashion it according to the new circumstances."

Mr. Roosevelt struck the same note more aggressively. He sought to dominate the Democratic Party as the party of progress, the Republican as the party of "safe conservatism."

He declared the obvious objective of the foreign policy of the Republican Party was the presidency in 1920. He said that two Republican senators could not be got to agree on a definite foreign policy along constructive lines. "But you can get," he said, "a majority to oppose anything put forward by the President of the United States."

Mr. Roosevelt granted that flaws could be found in the Democratic Administration's conduct of the war, but argued that the mistakes were honest or caused by lack of experience by men brought to Washington and that "most of the dollar-a-year men were Republicans, anyway."

URGE SUFFRAGE RATIFICATION

The Democratic National Committee passed a resolution at its session here yesterday afternoon urging state legislatures to call special sessions wherever necessary for the purpose of ratifying the Federal Suffrage Amendment, so that women may vote at the elections in 1920, in the event the amendment is passed by the United States Senate. The resolution was introduced by Mrs. Percy V. Pennington, of Texas, former president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs of America.

The afternoon session was given over to a conference with state chairmen and representatives of state organizations for the discussion of organization work. W. W. Farley of New York, chairman of the New York State Central Committee, presided. Mr. Farley charged in his speech that the Republicans are making a political issue of the League of Nations.

Thursday morning's session of the committee resolved itself into a conference in which the members of the Women's Associate National Committee took the most active part. Mrs. George Bass, of Chicago, chairman of the women's bureau of the Democratic National Committee presided. A plan for educating the women of the country politically by means of a series of daily political lesson leaves, to be first distributed beginning Oct. 1, was outlined to the conference by Mrs. Antoinette Funk, of Illinois, the originator of the idea. Women from various counties of their flights for a New York newspaper which syndicated the articles.

It is understood the Navy Department has taken action to insure more official news of the remainder of the flight by the NC-4. The only information received by the department about the flight from Ponta Delgada to Lisbon, Portugal, up to the closing hour Thursday was a 50-word cable from Commander Read. At the same time he is said to have prepared an article of many hundred words describing the flight for the newspaper which contracted with him for exclusive reports.

PROTESTS ON LACK OF FLIGHT NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Protests have reached the Navy Department from newspapers in this country and indirectly from London, England, about the meager official news given out on the trans-Atlantic flight, though the commanders of the NC planes have written detailed accounts of their flights for a New York newspaper which syndicated the articles.

It is understood the Navy Department has taken action to insure more official news of the remainder of the flight by the NC-4. The only information received by the department about the flight from Ponta Delgada to Lisbon, Portugal, up to the closing hour Thursday was a 50-word cable from Commander Read. At the same time he is said to have prepared an article of many hundred words describing the flight for the newspaper which contracted with him for exclusive reports.

MEDAL AWARDED TO AVIATORS

LISBON, Portugal (Wednesday)—(By the Associated Press)—Commander John H. Towers, Lieutenant Commander A. C. Read and Lieutenant Commander P. N. L. Bellinger, the commanders of the American trans-Atlantic seaplanes, were received today by President Canto y Castro, who was formerly an admiral in the Portuguese Navy. They thanked him for the act of the Portuguese Government in bestowing upon all three of them the Grand Cross of the Order of the Tower and Sword.

The municipal council of Lisbon today decided to award a gold medal to the aviators.

The British Air Ministry is planning

to give the NC-4 crew a great reception.

Three flying boats, in addition to two aeroplanes, will go out to escort the Americans to the Royal Air Force mooring station in the Cattegat, the mouth of the Plym River.

The Americans will be guests of honor at the Royal Air Force station probably on the day after their arrival.

ADMINISTRATION IN WAR IS DEFENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—John F. Smilski, Chicago banker and president of the National Polish Department, will leave next week for Paris and Poland to investigate reports of alleged Jewish pogroms.

The British Air Ministry is planning

CAPTAIN TARDIEU URGES VIGILANCE

At Beaune University Exercises He Utters Warning Against Anything That Might Disturb Franco-American Relations

BEAUNE, France (Wednesday)—The closing exercises of the Beaune University, where 10,000 members of the American expeditionary forces have been studying, were held tonight. Capt. André Tardieu and a number of French professors and army officers participated.

"To you who with your blood gained this peace and sealed this friendship," said Captain Tardieu, "I say, with a full realization of my responsibilities, beware, take care and do not permit malicious distortions of facts and idle gossip to disturb the Franco-American friendship."

He uttered warning against German machinations and against internal partisan attacks, both in France and the United States, tending to disturb the good relations between the countries.

He admitted the treaty of peace was not perfect, because it was human handiwork, but added:

"It stands for what France went to war for and for our conception of international life. It is, moreover, efficacious because it places Germany in a position where she can do no further harm and compels her to pay what she can and ought to pay."

"I am not a believer in the silent methods of traditional diplomacy. I believe that the truth should be stated plainly to the people."

"There are those in America who blame the President for interfering too much in European affairs and who still believe that a policy of splendid isolation is best for America. Others think that Germany was treated too harshly and complain that we are making an imperialistic peace. Others again are fearful of what tomorrow holds in store for the first forces of conservatism and reaction."

"Some are misled to the brink of bolshevism which our Nation and yours firmly repudiate. Others are merely captious critics or intrigues. Finally, there are all sorts of talk, ranging from absurd talk to shameful calumnies such as, for instance, that the Americans were disillusioned, treated coldly and even cheated by our people."

"Ours," he said, "is the people's party, and we do not deserve to live if we cannot solve the people's troubles. Their troubles are not those ills which have been cured, but those from which they may suffer under new conditions. Therefore we must always be progressive, the new-fashioned democracy. We may use the old cloth, but we must fashion it according to the new circumstances."

Mr. Roosevelt struck the same note more aggressively. He sought to dominate the Democratic Party as the party of progress, the Republican as the party of "safe conservatism."

He declared the obvious objective of the foreign policy of the Republican Party was the presidency in 1920. He said that two Republican senators could not be got to agree on a definite foreign policy along constructive lines.

"But you can get," he said, "a majority to oppose anything put forward by the President of the United States."

OUR FOREIGN DEBT

NEW YORK, New York—(French Wireless Service)—Louis Klotz, Finance Minister of France, told the French Senate on Tuesday it would be necessary to eliminate all superfluous expenses and to promote production. In the process, he said, France might be sure of getting help from the United States if the finances were wisely managed.

"The budget expenses for 1919," he said, "will amount to 16,000,000,000 francs, of which 10,000,000,000 francs will go to pay the interest on the foreign debt and 4,000,000,000 francs will be for military expenses. Estimating the receipts at 11,000,000,000 francs, there remains 5,000,000,000 francs to be found.

"Our foreign debt," he continued, "amounts to 27,000,000,000 francs in capital and 1,000,000,000 francs in annuities, but it is offset to the extent of 7,200,000,000 francs by our advances to some foreign governments and by about 4,000,000,000 francs owed by some of our allies for the payment for matériel handed over to them."

"The credits necessary to pay in the coming years for the surplus of our imports, thus checking the depreciation in exchange, remain to be found. We rely upon the cordial cooperation which has never been refused to us since the Americans joined in the war. We cannot yet determine the formula of our future financial relations with the great republic, but we may rest assured of finding in the United States the amount of credit which a wise and clever management of our affairs will win for us. In any case, the sums which America has consented to advance in the coming months will enable us to meet our needs."

OUR FOREIGN DEBT

NEW YORK, New York—(French Wireless Service)—Louis Klotz, Finance Minister of France, told the French Senate on Tuesday it would be necessary to eliminate all superfluous expenses and to promote production. In the process, he said, France might be sure of getting help from the United States if the finances were wisely managed.

"The budget expenses for 1919," he said, "will amount to 16,000,000,000 francs, of which 10,000,000,000 francs will go to pay the interest on the foreign debt and 4,000,000,000 francs will be for military expenses. Estimating the receipts at 11,000,000,000 francs, there remains 5,000,000,000 francs to be found.

"Our foreign debt," he continued, "amounts to 27,000,000,000 francs in capital and 1,000,000,000 francs in annuities, but it is offset to the extent of 7,200,000,000 francs by our advances to some foreign governments and by about 4,000,000,000 francs owed by some of our allies for the payment for matériel handed over to them."

"The credits necessary to pay in the coming years for the surplus of our imports, thus checking the depreciation in exchange, remain to be found. We rely upon the cordial cooperation which has never been refused to us since the Americans joined in the war. We cannot yet determine the formula of our future financial relations with the great republic, but we may rest assured of finding in the United States the amount of credit which a wise and clever management of our affairs will win for us. In any case, the sums which America has consented to advance in the coming months will enable us to meet our needs."

OUR FOREIGN DEBT

NEW YORK, New York—(French Wireless Service)—Louis Klotz, Finance Minister of France, told the French Senate on Tuesday it would be necessary to eliminate all superfluous expenses and to promote production. In the process, he said, France might be sure of getting help from the United States if the finances were wisely managed.

"The budget expenses for 1919," he said, "will amount to 16,000,000,000 francs, of which 10,000,000,000 francs will go to pay the interest on the foreign debt and 4,000,000,000 francs will be for military expenses. Estimating the receipts at 11,000,000,000 francs, there remains 5,000,000,000 francs to be found.

"Our foreign debt," he continued, "amounts to 27,000,000,000 francs in capital and 1,000,000,000 francs in annuities, but it is offset to the extent of 7,200,000,000 francs by our advances to some foreign governments and by about 4,000,000,000 francs owed by some of our allies for the payment for matériel handed over to them."

"The credits necessary to pay in the coming years for the surplus of our imports, thus checking the depreciation in exchange, remain to be found. We rely upon the cordial cooperation which has never been refused to us since the Americans joined in the war. We cannot yet determine the formula of our future financial relations with the great republic, but we may rest assured of finding in the United States the amount of credit which a wise and clever management of our affairs will win for us. In any case, the sums which America has consented to advance in the coming months will enable us to meet our needs."

"The budget expenses for 1919," he said, "will amount to 16,000,000,000 francs, of which 10,000,000,000 francs will go to pay the interest on the foreign debt and 4,000,000,000 francs



THE WINDOW of the WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Towards its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

"Oranges and Lemons"

The old bells of St. Clement Danes have chosen the year in which all the joy bells of London should be ringing to come down from their belfry. It was on a day many years before that Good Friday on which Dr. Johnson took Boswell to morning and evening service at St. Clement's, and read the Greek testament between whiles, that the bells were last down. There is nothing wrong with them, but time has told some on the oaken frame which had to support their full weight as they clanged and pealed through the centuries, and now London must wait until a steel frame can be purchased before it hears their voices again.

Oranges and Lemons
Says the bells of St. Clements.

The bells which kept the parish resonant on highdays and holidays were cast by William and Philip Wightman, the seventeenth century founders. There is a bell older than them all, the one in St. Clement's belfry which London still hears—the old Sanctus bell cast in 1588 by Robert Mot, owner of the ancient Whitechapel Foundry. The bell is inscribed:

The "Chastel de Cloux"

Paris had not a thought to give to the event; neither had Rome nor Florence. The centenary celebrations were due to begin Sunday, May 4, and on that particular day Leonardo da Vinci was the last person Paris was troubling itself about. Was she not the city of the Peace Conference and of the May Day riots? It was not to be expected. As for Rome, she had for some days been giving herself up to heroics on the subject of Fiume, and was even less inclined to historic retrospection than the Ville Lumière. Florence, despairing of attracting anything like a sufficient number of enthusiasts, also put all thought of honoring Lorenzo's famous contemporary aside. Tours, however, with the deliberation of a dignified ville de province went quietly to the business of proving that Paris is by no means the whole of France. On May 4, 1919, she turned deliberately from the present to the past, to those years in the early sixteenth century when Leonardo, an honored guest at the Chastel de Cloux, by royal Amboise, enjoyed rest in the garden of France. So while Paris and Rome talked politics—or, to be accurate, had ceased for the nonce to talk officially at all—Tours opened wide the doors of l'Hotel de l'Argentier de Francois I, place Foire-Roi, where had been hung one of Leonardo's masterpieces, and Amboise, for her part, turned out to listen to Monsieur le Maire deliver an oration such as the occasion demanded.

An Austrian Decision

The new German-Austrian Government has taken a decisive step. It has introduced a bill in Parliament providing that the double-headed eagle which stood for the union of Austria and Hungary shall lose one of its heads. This modernized bird, as it is now planned to adapt the eagle to new conditions on the Austrian escutcheon, will still wear a crown on his remaining head, and will carry in one claw a scythe, symbolizing agriculture, and in the other a hammer, symbolizing industry. How the presence of the crown is to be reconciled with the republicanism of the new German-Austria is not explained.

JAZZ

From the Portland Oregonian

Etymologists, whether they are musically inclined or not, will follow with interest a promising controversy over the origin of the word "jazz." As noun, verb, and adjective it has found a place in the American language and may be expected to find its way into the dictionaries in due course. About the only issue upon which recent contributors to the discussion seem to agree is that the word probably was born in or near New Orleans. Lieut. James Europe, a Negro officer with our troops in France, says that the first "jazz band" of record was conducted by a Mr. Razz, whose name survives in altered form. But another historian has discovered that the name of the leader of the band was Brown. And, according to an earlier authority, the verb "to jazz," in the sense of "speeding up things," is older than jazz music itself. Lafcadio Hearn is credited with having found it in a creole patois. The patient seeker after the ultimate roots of words will suppose that the quest at this point has only begun.

Then and Now
In Warsaw, the other day, Mr. Padewski was addressing a political meeting, attended by many ultra Socialists whose views differ materially from those of the great pianist. Now to many of those who have heard him on the concert platform it still remains

almost impossible to imagine Mr. Padewski as a statesman addressing a tumultuous meeting, and at least one of the Socialists in the gathering resented the difference. "Don't forget," he shouted, interrupting the speaker at some statement that particularly met his disapproval, "don't forget that this is not one of your concerts. If you played the piano we would all have to be quiet. But in this assemblage we have just as much right to be heard as you. And don't you forget it!" Other Socialists shouted approval, and the man on the platform, who had been wont to command a silence in which the proverbial falling pin would be audible, waited until they had taken their turns to be heard. He was heard in the end, however, and that, no doubt, in his opinion was all that really mattered.

Across Africa

Plans are under way in Africa for the restoration of the railway and steamer connection across the continent from where the Congo empties into the Atlantic to the former German capital at Dar-es-Salaam, or "Harbor of Peace," on the Indian Ocean. The connection was completed just before the war, and the eastern terminal of the line was almost immediately destroyed when the town was shelled by British vessels. The German end of the line, now lost to Germany, ran for some 800 miles from Dar-es-Salaam to Lake Tanganyika, and a small steamer had been "made in Germany" and carried in sections over the new railway line to the lake, where it was to be put together and launched to ferry passengers across to the beginning of the Belgian part of the system. The Belgian railway ran from Tanganyika to the upper Congo, passing two unnavigable stretches of the upper river, and from this terminal the traveler continued by steamer to the Atlantic. Few ever made the journey, for the war began within a short time of the completion of the last link. But the next few months ought to see the development of a steady traffic back and forth, especially now that the German band will play no more in Kaiser Wilhelm Park at Dar-es-Salaam on summer evenings, nor anybody again watch the long lines of slave girls returning from their work on German government plantations.

More Self-Determination

In the United States Government the Patent Office has been humorously called the "rich foundling," because the fees of inventors recording patents have long provided it with a good income, and yet it is not, so to speak, the "child" of any of the government departments. In Jefferson's day, it was included in the Treasury Department; later, it was in the Department of State, then the Secretary of War had charge of it, followed by the Attorney General, and now it is in the Department of the Interior. Logically, the recording and supervision of patents is outside any of the departments, and what the Patent Office desires is a status of its own and the privilege of spending more of its income on developing its own work and adequately storing its own records. But Congress has got the habit of spending the "foundling's" money wherever it thinks best, and now that a highly respect-worthy patent office committee has reported its suggestions, the "foundling" is wondering how to make Congress pay any attention to the report.

Cleaning Up

Such a final cleaning up as the world has rarely, if ever, before seen has begun in Berlin with the resolution of the Municipal Council to remove all representations of the Hohenzollerns from public buildings. Thus passes Wilhelm II, painted, lithographed, chromed, or sculptured in marble or bronze, from all the schoolhouses, engine houses, and other municipal buildings. Evidently, however, there are those in Germany who will still postpone the departure of these memorials of the past as long as may be. The resolution was proposed and carried by the radicals, not without opposition, and the chief magistrate, Mr. Wermuth, although he expressed his own agreement with the idea that public buildings should be decorated with symbols of the present government rather than pictures of the deposed ruling family, asked for time in carrying out a change that would require "considerable diplomacy." The resolution apparently does not affect the Hohenzollern statues in the Tiergarten, and for the present it seems that they will continue ironically decorating the Avenue of Victory.

JAZZ

From the Portland Oregonian

Etymologists, whether they are musically inclined or not, will follow with interest a promising controversy over the origin of the word "jazz." As noun, verb, and adjective it has found a place in the American language and may be expected to find its way into the dictionaries in due course. About the only issue upon which recent contributors to the discussion seem to agree is that the word probably was born in or near New Orleans. Lieut. James Europe, a Negro officer with our troops in France, says that the first "jazz band" of record was conducted by a Mr. Razz, whose name survives in altered form. But another historian has discovered that the name of the leader of the band was Brown. And, according to an earlier authority, the verb "to jazz," in the sense of "speeding up things," is older than jazz music itself. Lafcadio Hearn is credited with having found it in a creole patois. The patient seeker after the ultimate roots of words will suppose that the quest at this point has only begun.

Jazz music, however, is admittedly a recent product. The ancients probably would not claim credit for it if

they could. We are willing to accept the explanation that it owes its existence to pure love of the "peculiar," but it is difficult to follow Prof. Louis Morrison Patterson, who declared that "the laws that govern jazz rule in the rhythms of great original prose, verse that sings itself, and opera of ultra-modernity." One of the interesting disclosures made by Lieutenant Europe, who led a jazz band in Europe, is that he found it necessary to hold daily rehearsals in order to "prevent the musicians from adding to their music more than I wished them to." Jazz obeys no law, apparently. Like *vers libre*, it represents chiefly the quest of the "different." This is found in the character of the original orchestration, no less than in the little mechanical tricks to which it owed its further development.

The colored musician is convinced that Negroes should write Negro music. "We have our own racial feelings," he says, "and if we try to copy white we make bad copies." MacDowell and other Americans who have asserted that the Negro music in the south is the only folk music in the United States, and Padewski, who recognized its possibilities many years ago, probably would agree with him. Yet jazz music does not appear to be so deeply rooted that there is no hope that we shall some day hear the last of it. Its present vogue has continued four or five years, which is less than half the time that ragtime, the immediate predecessor of jazz, was the popular rage. We are fickle in our taste for entertainment. It is safe to predict that the jazz band will last only until some daring originator succeeds in devising another novelty to take its place.

HOENTSCHEL SALE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The sale of pictures, furniture, tapestries, and other works of art belonging to Mr. Georges Hoentschel, which recently took place at the Galeries Georges Petit, was attended by all the great dealers and amateurs of Paris, and extremely high prices were realized. The sum total of the sale amounted to 2,551,000 francs, and exceeded by 500,000 francs the most optimistic previsions. This great and enthusiastic collector had succeeded in grouping together a wonderful collection of works of art of all kinds.

On the first day two pictures by Hubert Robert, "La Fontaine" and "La Terrasse" were sold, which realized the sum of 78,000 francs; another painting by the same artist, "Le Rencontré," fetched 28,100 francs, while a pastel by Perroneau, the "Portrait of a Child," was knocked down at 49,500 francs. Two frescoes for a ceiling, "Allegories," by Tiepolo, were sold for 41,000 francs, and "Le Singe Peintre," which is attributed to Boucher, brought 17,100 francs. Besides these pictures, mention must be made of the "Portrait d'un Prince, en Costume de Maréchal," of the eighteenth century, "Le Rêve et les Raisins," by Oudry, and some allegorical figures of women of the French school of the eighteenth century and of the Dutch school of the seventeenth century.

Among the sculptures were four candelabra in plaster, each representing a full-sized woman, and dating from the eighteenth century; these fetched 61,000 francs; two fine white marble busts of the Louis XV period, representing Bacchus and a Goddess, fetched 16,000 francs, while two symmetrical figures of women representing Painting and Sculpture, reached the price of 40,200 francs. There were also two handsome porcelain Chinese vases of the period of Kien-Lung, and several clocks and frames dating from Louis XV and Louis XVI.

The second day's sale was almost entirely devoted to bronzes, of which there were many very interesting and rare specimens. The third day saw the assemblage of one of those notable crowds which the Galeries Georges Petit have so often witnessed. The bidding went forward by 1000 francs at a time, and the experts' valuations of the objects sold were surpassed by a third, and sometimes by a half.

A silver soup tureen of the Regency period fetched the large sum of 68,000 francs; two others, Louis XV, were sold for 54,000 francs; a bed in carved wood, with canopy of the time of Louis XVI, was sold for 26,000 francs; couches, armchairs, etc., all fetched remarkable prices, while the tapestries, which were numerous and wonderfully fine, were competed for by all the great art dealers and amateurs of Paris, extraordinarily high prices being reached. And all this just after the great war!

Mr. Georges Hoentschel began his collection by acquiring two pictures, one by Raeburn and the other by Reynolds, and from that moment he was to be found bidding at all the sales for beautiful objets d'art in the various countries of Europe. His judgment and appreciation of a work of art was almost infallible, and his enthusiasm for what was beautiful was only equalled by his knowledge.

STAG BRAND SHIRTS
ARE GOOD SHIRTS
If your haberdasher does not carry them, send us his name and \$2, stating size, and we will send you a shirt. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Made by Hawley, Folsom Company
81 Essex Street, BOSTON

IRISHMEN ALL

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Irishmen may go without fear and trembling to hear an Irish play. For a brief two hours or so, they may go to Ireland. The heart of Ireland beats in Glenmullet and for the present Glenmullet is in Broadway. The Irishman, who is an Irishman, Cathleen ni Hoolihan's true son, though he may cover the face of the whole world in his wanderings, holds, ever unapproached and unapproachable, his vision of Ireland. She is a poem, an ideal, and her wrongs are the poetic appanages that bind him ever more and more closely to him in love. Ireland, beautiful, veiled, mysteriously wronged, such is Ireland.

It is Ireland that makes every true Irishman at heart a poet, and the world cannot reach, or spoil his vision. Ireland is unutterable, and will always be, for her poets, who know her best, despair of expressing her. She speaks to them peculiarly, in the mists and the gentle rains that veil her dear green hills, in the dew of dawn that fall upon her wild mountains, in the staining heather and gorse upon their sides. She is part of the lonely bog lands, and in the streams that rush down to them over the gray rocks. She speaks in the rivers and the lakes and in every living thing that lives in her soft, sweet air. Especially she is to be found at the dawn and in the dead of night. An Irishman cannot find a proper dawn beyond the shores of Ireland nor is the light of the moon, elsewhere, to be compared with the blue radiance of the nights in his own land. A sense of satisfaction, internal, personal, unexpressed forms eternally the background of his mind. Against this background the world moves.

It is because of this exclusive knowledge that an Irishman out of Ireland fears an Irish play. He is the last he would choose for himself out of a long list of plays. Bad enough, he thinks, to be combating forever the distorted views of Ireland that his faithless countrymen have spread abroad, but to make himself the voluntary spectator of a murdering tragedy or of everything Irish is not at all to his liking.

Nevertheless let him go in peace to Broadway and turn in at the Belasco Theater, for "Dark Rosaleen" is Irish! A lonely Paddy, led by fortuitous circumstance, found himself over the a few nights after its first production. He awaited the rise of the curtain tremulously. Then, glory be! Here was Ireland. The interior of a little shop. The rows of long stemmed pipes, the "flour and mallow bars;" the wooden settle, the scant sense of nothing to sell, nothing to buy, the scent of rope! How well he knew it. A perfectly familiar sense stole over him of not mattering a row of pins whether trade was bad or good, of nothing mattering ever again, at all, under the shining sun. With that he settled down in peace—but the "spasm"? For a few minutes he greatly feared the "spasm." It is the rock that the Irish play usually splits on. It began—Corny Donagh wistfully, soft voiced, behind the counter, "No, my heart failed him. Corny didn't belong, but Joe, his "father," you couldn't "bait him." He was to the life, and as the morning wore on, the morning in Glenmullet, the shop was "throng, throng wid great sights of people," just the crowd that turns to hear the news, careless of weather, carefree of anything and everything and bent on a day's fun. The whole countryside was going to the races. And it was "a gran' day, God bless it," as many of them said. Some came in to make a tiny purchase, others to lay down the law, to joke, or to "argify." A will was to be read, but the main business of the day was the races, the day of the races being the greatest day in the year. The lonely Paddy sat entranced. He was in Ireland.

The story was inconsiderable, but full of fun, and Moya crowned all, she was after his own heart, and Irish through and through, talking delicious things of second sense with perfect conviction, which, being Irish, he easily believed. Her dress was right, her hair was right, blown into disorder by an Irish breeze, her leisure was right for she had nothing to do, and spent the day in active idleness between her own Da's shop and the Donaghs. But after Moya—for Moya, with the moon and the blossoms and the little mare wandering continually through her talk, was great—he liked Andy—Andy wid all Ireland in his eye. Dear Andy, and Tim Duffy—a great feller—sharp as a needle and ready for all comers. And Katy McCabe comin' in and Jane Agnes McAfee, "and they rivals on their way to the Coorse," and the fiddler, and of course Nat McGivney makin' his way there, too. The day wore itself out in chaff and quiet merriment. The chaff, well concealed, being principally for Martin Donagh returned.

Baroja is five years the junior of Blasco Ibáñez. His father, Don Serafin Baroja, was himself gifted with literary powers, having written songs and ballads in the Basque tongue, and composed the libretto of the first opera in that language ever produced.

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The more famous son studied medicine at Valencia, and was graduated from the university there at the age of 21. However, young Baroja had no more liking for medicine than the young Blasco Ibáñez for law, and after a couple of years spent in Cestona, he was attracted to the authors' Mecca, Madrid.

Becomes a Baker

And about this time came a most curious turn in his affairs. His brother Ricardo was a good example of the family mentality, being a painter and engraver of more than ordinary worth. Pio, together with him, went into the—bakery business!

Soon followed his apprenticeship,

and he learned the trade,

and he became a baker,

RESENTMENT OVER PRESIDENT'S ACTION

Recommendation to Allow Wine and Beer Called Also Serious Political Blunder—Evidence of Influence of Wet Advocates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A survey of the situation in Congress reveals clearly that President Wilson's recommendation for the repeal of the War-Time Prohibition Act as it applies to wine and beer has fallen on barren soil. There is no disposition whatever in the majority now in control to be influenced by suggestions from the White House, in so far as they favor a compromise with the liquor interests. Stanch Democrats, who have in season and out of season responded to the President's mandate, will, on the whole, abide by their convictions, and prohibitionist Democrats will make no move to render ineffective the law which has already received the signature of the President.

Intimations reaching Washington from all parts of the country indicate the deep resentment at the attitude of the President on the liquor question and his apparent willingness to grant the brewing industry extra lease of life, if not of powers.

Serious Political Blunder

Many Democrats of good standing in the party are forced to admit that the President has made not only a mistake but a serious political blunder. While it is not known precisely which of the President's lieutenants supplied him with his information regarding national sentiment on prohibition, it is strongly suspected that they were identical with those who advised his appeal to the country to return a Democratic majority last November.

Wets Given Places

"I am a lifelong Democrat, but place citizenship above party," said Andrew Wilson, president of the District of Columbia Anti-Saloon League Thursday. "The President has never conceded anything to prohibition until he was compelled to do so by the overwhelming sentiment of Congress and the country." Mr. Wilson declared that the attitude of the President in relation to the liquor laws in the District was exceeding blameless and showed partiality for "liquor men" in appointments to the excise board. After the passage of the Jones-Wicks Excise Law, limiting the number of saloons in the District, the President nominated three "wets" to the board out of a list of more than 100 applicants, many of whom would have been acceptable to the civic reform forces. In the hands of the nominees appointed by the President the administration of the law approached a public scandal and led to a report by a Congressional committee condemning two of the appointees. The report was called to the attention of the President four times, but he refused to dismiss from the board Gen. Robert G. Smith, who had the support of New Jersey brewing forces.

Letter to President

Following is a letter addressed to the President by Dennis F. Collins, whom the 1915 Elizabeth, New Jersey, directory names as "president of the Peter Breit City Brewing Company."

"National Guard of New Jersey,
Office of Major-General.
Elizabeth, June 15, 1915.

"Hon. Woodrow Wilson,
Washington, D. C.

"Dear Mr. President:

"I cannot help feeling that I ought not to annoy you at this particular time in reference to official patronage, but my excuse, Mr. President, is that my letter is in the interest of a Jersey man and an old friend, General Robinson, who holds a commission on one of the district boards and is anxious for reappointment, as his term is about to expire. A lot of us Jersey men, particularly those who have been in the military game, have a very warm spot in our hearts for the old general and it would please us all if you, in your good judgment, would see your way clear to reappoint him.

"I have oftentimes been tempted within the recent past to send you a wire or word of encouragement, but I felt that you were hearing from so many of your countrymen that the loyalty of the 'old guard' in New Jersey would be relied upon by you in the present crisis as oftentimes in the past.

"May God bless and preserve you.

"Faithfully yours,
DENNIS F. COLLINS."

The official referred to was nominated by the President over many protests, and is said to have continued to draw his salary after the Senate rejected the nomination.

PRESIDENT WILSON ON MEMORIAL DAY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson has cabled the following Memorial Day message:

"My Fellow Countrymen, Memorial Day has this year an added significance, and I wish, if only by a message, to take part with you in its observation, and in expressing the sentiments which it inevitably suggests. In observing the day we commemorate not only the reunion of our own country, but also now the liberation of the world from one of the most serious dangers to which free government and the free life of men were ever exposed. We have buried the gallant and now immortal men who died in this great war of liberation with a new sense of consecration.

"Our thoughts and purpose now are consecrated to the maintenance of the liberty of the world and of the union of its people in a single comradeship

of liberty and of right. It was for this that our men conscientiously offered their lives. They came to the field of battle with the right spirit and pure heart of crusaders. We must never forget the duty that their sacrifice has laid upon us of fulfilling their hopes and their purpose to the utmost. This, it seems to me, is the impressive lesson and the inspiring mandate of the day."

WOODROW WILSON."

BOSTON GAS RATE REVISION URGED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—In an appeal to the gas companies of Greater Boston to "get together and work toward the people, rather than away from them," Morris Schaff, a member of the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Light Commissioners, urged a complete revision of the rate schedule, at a hearing in this city Thursday. Only fuller cooperation between corporations and public, he declared, can bring about prosperity.

The hearing was made necessary, according to the commission, through defective wording of the rate-increase order of Oct. 21, 1918. The phraseology complained of was in a clause which stipulated that the higher prices should prevail "until the end of the war." The question recently arose as to the advisability of reverting immediately upon the signing of peace to the peace-time schedule. Albert E. Pillsbury, counsel for the corporation, insisted that unsettled business conditions warranted a further increase over the present rates, rather than reduction. This statement was challenged by a number of the consumers' representatives who attended the hearing, and even company officials themselves declined to support Mr. Pillsbury's contention.

DR. RHEE IS KOREAN PRIME MINISTER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The following statement was issued yesterday by "The American headquarters of the Republic of Korea":

"A telegram from the President of the Korean Provincial Congress, dated Shanghai, May 29, 1919, has been received at the Provisional Government's headquarters in Washington in which it is stated that Dr. Syngman Rhee was, at a recent sitting of the Congress, duly elected Prime Minister.

Dr. Rhee has for some years been engaged in educational work in Honolulu, but is now living in Washington where he has charge of the Korean mission to this country. He was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Princeton University where he was a student under President Wilson. He also took degrees at Harvard and George Washington Universities.

DYRS WILL OPPOSE SENATOR UNDERWOOD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
BIRMINGHAM, Alabama.—Oscar W. Underwood, United States Senator from Alabama, who has been one of the strongest opponents of prohibition in Congress, will be opposed for reelection by two leaders of the movement for a dry State and Nation. Judge Samuel D. Weakley, former chief justice of the Alabama Supreme Court, has announced his candidacy to succeed Mr. Underwood. He is the author of the Alabama prohibition laws, many features of which have been models for other states. The third aspirant is L. B. Musgrave, who was a member of the committee sent to the Peace Conference by the Anti-Saloon League of America and was chairman of the national committee for the ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment.

ESTHONIAN TROOPS ENTERING PETROGRAD

NEW YORK, New York.—Estonian troops are entering Petrograd, according to a statement issued by the American Estonian League.

"While the Estonian republican army has already entered the suburbs of Petrograd and expects soon to capture the Fortress of Kronstadt and Schleswig-Holstein," the statement says, "this does not mean an act of conquest on the part of the Estonians, but merely a step of humanity and justice, in order to bring an immediate relief to the suffering population and clean the adjoining provinces of their republic, Pskov and Petrograd, from the Bolshevik scourge. The Estonians will try by every means in their disposal to establish peace and order and give immediate food to the people."

HEARING ON BEER APPEAL JUNE 17

NEW YORK, New York.—Estonian troops are entering Petrograd, according to a statement issued by the American Estonian League.

"While the Estonian republican army has already entered the suburbs of Petrograd and expects soon to capture the Fortress of Kronstadt and Schleswig-Holstein," the statement says, "this does not mean an act of conquest on the part of the Estonians, but merely a step of humanity and justice, in order to bring an immediate relief to the suffering population and clean the adjoining provinces of their republic, Pskov and Petrograd, from the Bolshevik scourge. The Estonians will try by every means in their disposal to establish peace and order and give immediate food to the people."

BUREAU INTERESTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Anthony Caminetto, Commissioner General of Immigration, announced yesterday that the Immigration Bureau was giving "its attention" to the report that Dr. Frederick C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, at the port of New York, had presided at a recent meeting in New York at which President Wilson was criticized.

SALVATION ARMY FUND IS RAISED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson has cabled the following Memorial Day message:

"My Fellow Countrymen, Memorial Day has this year an added significance, and I wish, if only by a message, to take part with you in its observation, and in expressing the sentiments which it inevitably suggests. In observing the day we commemorate not only the reunion of our own country, but also now the liberation of the world from one of the most serious dangers to which free government and the free life of men were ever exposed. We have buried the gallant and now immortal men who died in this great war of liberation with a new sense of consecration.

"Our thoughts and purpose now are consecrated to the maintenance of the liberty of the world and of the union of its people in a single comradeship

UNITED CITIZENSHIP PLANS SUCCEEDING

Reports at Massachusetts Americanization Conference Show That Big Idea Behind Movement Is Materializing

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The big idea back of Americanization, that of a united people, is "getting across" in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and, more than that, a by no means small amount of success has already rewarded the effort to prove by actual operation the merits of a "federal state program"—these were two of the foremost impressions taken away from the Americanization conference, held Wednesday at the State House, by members of the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration and the university extension department of the State Board of Education, under whose direction the conference was called.

Like other conferences on the subject, much thoughtful attention was given to a right understanding of the term "Americanization." With continued emphasis workers in the enterprise declared that it does not mean that natives of other lands must take on the complete character of United States citizens as they are, for Americans themselves have a great deal to learn in the way of acquiring a higher standard of citizenship, and this should take up half of the Americanization program; they truly have much to offer the immigrant, yet the immigrant has even an equal amount of good to reciprocate; all these peoples can be won to loyalty only when met on a plane of out-and-out equality, not equal in attainment, perhaps, but equal in possibilities, latent character, rights to opportunity, justice, and freedom; if we would have the immigrant love and strive for higher ideals, we must demonstrate those ideals ourselves; live them before him, not preach them to him; and Americanization cannot be forced, but we must be absolutely certain that we are offering him the fullest opportunity to move on, shoulder to shoulder with us, toward a more democratic citizenship.

So with the broader and more definite comprehension of the Americanization idea which had also been characteristic of the national conference in Washington, District of Columbia, two weeks before, workers in this State discussed their recent experiences, and practically everything that was said was felt to be important because it came with a freshness and a vigor right out of the field of practical application.

Americanization as a function of the system of education, as a vital factor in industry, as fundamentally necessary to the immigrant woman in the home; Americanization and the public library, the housing problem, the elimination of imposition and exploitation; how organized Labor cooperates, what the alien himself thinks of it—these were the themes of workers at the conference.

"It is only through an adequate body of laws, backed by a prompt and a thorough administration of justice, that we can really prove the sincerity of our purpose to the alien," asserted Reginald H. Smith, formerly counsel-in-chief of the Boston Legal Aid Society. "There is at present in this State no law that makes it possible for the man without a penny to get justice. We must have it, and we can get it by eternal vigilance. The administration of justice in the United States is not a matter of equality. The person with a long pocket has the advantage all along the line. A municipal court where complete justice can be obtained by the immigrant and the poor, and without charge, should be sought with all the energy we possess. We already have 95 per cent of the laws needed by such a court. In fact, the fault now in the meeting out of justice is in the mechanism almost altogether—clumsy method and delay."

HEARING ON BEER APPEAL JUNE 17

NEW YORK, New York.—Estonian troops are entering Petrograd, according to a statement issued by the American Estonian League.

"While the Estonian republican army has already entered the suburbs of Petrograd and expects soon to capture the Fortress of Kronstadt and Schleswig-Holstein," the statement says, "this does not mean an act of conquest on the part of the Estonians, but merely a step of humanity and justice, in order to bring an immediate relief to the suffering population and clean the adjoining provinces of their republic, Pskov and Petrograd, from the Bolshevik scourge. The Estonians will try by every means in their disposal to establish peace and order and give immediate food to the people."

BUREAU INTERESTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Anthony Caminetto, Commissioner General of Immigration, announced yesterday that the Immigration Bureau was giving "its attention" to the report that Dr. Frederick C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, at the port of New York, had presided at a recent meeting in New York at which President Wilson was criticized.

SALVATION ARMY FUND IS RAISED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson has cabled the following Memorial Day message:

"My Fellow Countrymen, Memorial Day has this year an added significance, and I wish, if only by a message, to take part with you in its observation, and in expressing the sentiments which it inevitably suggests. In observing the day we commemorate not only the reunion of our own country, but also now the liberation of the world from one of the most serious dangers to which free government and the free life of men were ever exposed. We have buried the gallant and now immortal men who died in this great war of liberation with a new sense of consecration.

"Our thoughts and purpose now are consecrated to the maintenance of the liberty of the world and of the union of its people in a single comradeship

SO-CALLED ASIATIC MONROE DOCTRINE

Japan Aims for Control in East, Says G. Charles Hodges—Obligations of United States to China Must Be Met

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NYORK, New York.—It is apparent to anyone who has discussed the matter with Chinese and Japanese familiar with it, that the frequent use by Japanese apologists for the Shantung agreement, of the phrase "The Monroe Doctrine of the Far East" is a reflection of the aspirations of that body of opinion in Japan which is committed to "continentalism," or expansionism.

More than once to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, an ostensibly unofficial, but none the less frequent and emphatic spokesman for Tokio, has declared that it is Japan's desire to have her own Monroe doctrine for the Far East, just as the United States has hers for the Americas.

This apologist has not been willing to admit that there is any essential difference between the real Monroe Doctrine and the supposition one Japan wishes to set up, although it has been pointed out to him that the United States has never used its Monroe Doctrine as a cloak under which to force itself on the peoples which this doctrine is supposed to protect.

The fact that under a true Monroe Doctrine, honestly obeyed, it is impossible for the nation declaring that doctrine, as well as foreign powers, to encroach upon the rights of the protected states, does not appeal to those who are making their apologies for Japanese penetration into China through the Shantung agreement.

That Japan seeks sanction for a distorted "Monroe Doctrine" to control the East, and that the United States has obligations toward China which must be met, fundamental expressions of world purposes uttered with China in mind and a full sense of their import, is declared by G. Charles Hodges of the board of directors of the League of Nations Magazine.

Vested Interests

"The fundamental stumbling-block in the way of Japan," says Mr. Hodges, "has been the conditions precedent in the Far East, the vested interests already long built up by the powers prior to Japan's attempt to establish a kind of Monroe Doctrine. Japan had to stop the movement of something already started in the extreme Orient. The war gave her opportunity. Japan proceeded in her own interest to redress the oriental balance, presumably forever and chiefly at the expense of her allies. In the beginning she moved politically. The power behind the throne in Japan forced the Mikado's hand in the Sino-Japanese negotiations of 1915, subsequently embarking her on the tortuous financial political diplomacy which persists in one form or another down to the present moment.

"The diplomatic chess board there saw many Japanese moves, those of major importance being the agreements Japan negotiated with the entente in 1916 and the Ishii-Lansing understanding reached with the United States the next fall. The Russo-Japanese alliance formed the extreme realization of the Japanese purposes, just as her agreement with America in 1917 represented the minimum of her desires.

STORES TO CLOSE AT 6 P. M.

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
EDMONTON, Alberta.—Under the enactment of the provincial Legislature, all stores, shops, and places doing a commercial business must close at 6 o'clock every afternoon during the winter. Certain exemptions are allowed under a municipal by-law.

BRUSSELS WOULD BE SEAT

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil.—The Brazilian Chamber of Deputies has received a note from the Belgian Chamber of Deputies asking the support of Brazil for the efforts being made by the Belgian peace delegation to have the League of Nations changed from Geneva to Brussels.

In closing, Mr. Pergler spoke of the almost Spartan-like attitude maintained during the present war by the women of Bohemia, Moravia, and Slovakia, and said: "They have earned the right to something more than to be looked upon as second-class citizens, or, at best, as mere companions."

other Chinese revolutionary leaders espoused the scheme. The latter months of the war saw the sending out of semi-official feelers. The utterances of Viscount Ishii especially have been important. America being the chief point of attack. The diplomatic alignment insured this Japanese move, for we were not involved as were the European powers in the mess of secret treaties woven by Japan. The Paris conference with its attenuation of open covenants openly arrived at has put a probably not unwelcome reticence upon the Japanese maneuvers.

That, however, becomes the story of Article 10 of the covenant—from the first of the British dominion opposition to Japan's retention of the Pacific Islands to the insertion of the part played by women in Czech history.

"A representative of the Czechoslovak Republic," said he, "need feel no embarrassment in addressing an audience of women. The Czechoslovak Republic is a real democracy. In the Republic universal suffrage is today an accomplished fact. Eight members of the National Assembly of the Republic are women, among them Dr. Alice Masaryk, the daughter of the President, who is chairman of the Committee on Social Welfare and of the Czech Red Cross.

Women a Potent Factor

"Perhaps it is not unfair and not a false criterion to judge a nation by its attitude toward its womanhood. We have no objection to this sort of a test. In the very dawn of Czech history, in the half legendary period we find princely power wielded in Bohemia by women, the wise lawgiver and wise law interpreter, Libuse. In the most glorious period of our history, that is, during the Hussite wars, the women were a potent factor. Following the battle of White Mountain in 1620 the Nation was subjected to terrific oppression, and at one time it seemed that it never would awaken to independent national life.

"However, because of various factors in the evolution of modern life, and largely owing to the influence of ideas engendered by the French and American revolutions, a Czech national renaissance came early in the nineteenth century, and in this again the women of Bohemia played a great part. That was the time when to write and print a book in the national language was a national occurrence of the first rank, and this was a period when the Nation was given important literary works by at least two of its women, one of whom wrote a classic of Czech country life of the first half of the nineteenth century, under the title 'Grandmother,' which also was translated into the English language and published by an American firm.

Political Equality

"In Czech political history of the nineteenth century women came into their own. Although surrounded almost wholly by Germans, whose respect for womanhood is not the highest, we never accepted the German view. Political equality for women became very early an axiom among Czech statesmen, and in Czech life. The Czech political parties some years ago determined to see to it that it

MEMORANDUM ON INDUSTRIAL UNREST

British Labor Party and Trade Unionists Trace It to Lack of Comprehensive Industrial or Economic Government Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—What the Labor Party and trade union movement consider to be the fundamental causes of industrial unrest, together with the steps that should be taken to deal effectively with the problem in its varying and complex phases, has been submitted by the trade union representatives in a memorandum issued as an appendix to the report of the Provisional Joint Committee appointed by the Industrial Conference, and already examined in these columns.

Much of the unrest, which they describe as being the most widespread and deep-seated that has ever been known in the country, has been aggravated, it is alleged, by the promises held out to the workers by the most prominent spokesmen of the government, by employers of labor and others, during the war, to the effect that the conclusion of hostilities would be followed with tremendous changes in the relationships of Capital and Labor, that it was highly undesirable for either employers or their workpeople that they should revert to the old conditions of strife and haggling, and that a high standard of life was assured to the worker when the drums of war had ceased. The memorandum quotes the words of the Prime Minister on the subject when he told a deputation from the Labor Party that if he had to advise the working classes, he would urge upon them to be audacious in their demands: "Audacity is the thing for you. Think out new ways; think out new methods; think out new ways of dealing with old problems. Don't always be thinking of getting back to where you were before the war; get a really new world."

Taking Premier at His Word

The trade unions have taken him at his word; both in explaining the underlying causes of unrest and in the remedies which they propose, the audacious note is evident. There is no mincing of words; a spade is called a spade. The first complaint expresses the opinion that the workers are faced with disappointment in consequence of their total inability to discover any signs that would lead them to believe that the government had prepared or even contemplated a policy that would involve any drastic change in the affairs of industry.

"The lack of any comprehensive industrial or economic policy on the part of the government or the employers must be regarded as one of the principal factors in the present Labor unrest."

In submitting as an important factor of industrial unrest the desire of large sections of the community for joint control of industry, the memorandum has to be regarded as something more than an opportunity for propagating this particular theory among the members of the working class.

Among certain sections of organized workers, particularly those sections who are organized on the lines of industry in contradistinction to that of craft, as, for instance, the miners and railwaymen, the demand has become loud and insistent. It is remarkable how this proposal has captured the imaginations of the workers in these industries. In every little hamlet where miners congregated in small groups during the recent miners' trouble, the one absorbing topic was joint control.

Question of Joint Control

For many years nationalization of mines and railways has been advocated by the various Socialist parties, but never has the proposal appealed to the workers in these industries to any appreciable degree, until accompanied by the demand for a real share in industrial control. Perhaps the most startling announcement made by a representative spokesman of the miners before the Coal Commission was the explanation given by Mr. Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, who stated that the intentions of the miners had undergone a complete change since 1912, when the Labor Party introduced a bill into Parliament for the nationalization of mines.

No provision was then made for giving the workers engaged in the industry a share in the management. The workers engaged in and about the mines were being organized in one industrial union who were demanding that the task of actually conducting the mining industry should be handed over to the workers engaged in it.

To the workers would fall the responsibility of electing the responsible official experts for the production, distribution, and exchange of the product of the mines. Joint control with the present owners they would not even consent to consider, but joint control with representatives of the government looking after the interests of the consumers, that is the rest of the community apart from the producers, they were determined sooner or later to achieve.

Although the doctrine of joint control of industry is making tremendous headway among trade unionists, it is not correct to say that, apart from the miners and railwaymen, the question has reached the stage to justify its inclusion in the program of many of the other unions.

The reason is simple and quite understood by the most advanced leaders, who urge that the prerequisite conditions that make control of industry possible have not developed. The vast majority of the unions are based upon craft, numbers of unions competing with each other for new members. "Before you talk of control," say the leaders, "there must be

an amalgamation of all, or nearly all, the unions in the industry. The miners and railwaymen have nearly accomplished that, and are ripe for control. For the engineering trades, for instance, to demand control would be to show the weakness and divisions in our own ranks."

In Favor of Amalgamation

So at the present moment there is an enthusiastic campaign inside the unions, catering for a given industry in favor of amalgamation.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers are at the present time negotiating with a number of smaller engineering unions to this end. The boilermakers and shipwrights are also discussing the advisability of joining forces. The next step in the campaign will be a still further amalgamation of the engineers, boilermakers, and shipwrights. In fact, one school of thought in the union thought urged that the best course to pursue is the amalgamation of the large unions, who would then simply force the smaller unions to fall into line. This movement for reform within the unions themselves is very pronounced and carried on with much zeal by the younger element, who are imbued with the theories of industrial unionism.

These young men, holding no official position, but often exercising great influence among their fellows, have of late years concentrated their efforts in advocating these theories. Many deny the efficacy of political action and devote their energies to the elimination of the small craft and trade unions, and to the amalgamation of all Labor within a particular industry into one general industrial union. Political action they believe to be of temporary and deluding value, and political government, when faced by industrial unionism, will have little or no effect on the control of production.

Although the various sections of the trade union and Labor movement show a remarkable degree of unanimity when entering negotiations with employers or the government, there is, nevertheless, a keen and sometimes violent and bitter domestic struggle inside the unions on the question of industrial versus political action.

Mr. Twomey said that to his knowledge all the firms represented in the new Master Carpenters Association are, with the possible exception of Stone & Webster, practically disinterested in the questions involved. Mr. Twomey stated that of the 122 companies thus banded together, nearly every one does business on a very small scale, employing, in many cases, less than 10 men annually, and merely lending their names to strengthen, nominally, the prestige of the new organization.

Indeed, one of the reasons advanced in favor of the former is that politics is so much merged into religious and philosophical questions that it is exceedingly difficult to get men to agree to the program of any political party, whereas the difficulties of the workshop are common to everybody, that there is a distinct cleavage in the workshop on matters affecting the lives of the workers, which is by no means the case in the social life of the community.

This may appear to be a selfish, not to say sordid, point of view, but it is absolutely and extremely necessary to get at the various schools of thought asserting themselves throughout the trade union and Labor movement, that there are groups of people who have little influence in the affairs of working-class organizations.

TROLLEY STRIKE THREATENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Employees of the Bay State Street Railway on the Chelsea division are to strike tomorrow morning at 4 o'clock, cutting off the service of the company's lines between Boston, Malden, Chelsea and Revere, unless the company accedes to their demands. The difficulty arises over what the men term the indifference of the receivers of the company to the questions of higher wages and shorter hours of work. More than 1000 men are involved.

TRAINMEN DISAPPROVE AWARD

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, in session here yesterday adopted a resolution disapproving of the last wage award made by the Railroad Administration. The resolution insists that minimum monthly, daily, and mileage rates equivalent to \$150 per month be re-established.

For many years nationalization of mines and railways has been advocated by the various Socialist parties, but never has the proposal appealed to the workers in these industries to any appreciable degree, until accompanied by the demand for a real share in industrial control. Perhaps the most startling announcement made by a representative spokesman of the miners before the Coal Commission was the explanation given by Mr. Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, who stated that the intentions of the miners had undergone a complete change since 1912, when the Labor Party introduced a bill into Parliament for the nationalization of mines.

No provision was then made for giving the workers engaged in the industry a share in the management. The workers engaged in and about the mines were being organized in one industrial union who were demanding that the task of actually conducting the mining industry should be handed over to the workers engaged in it.

To the workers would fall the responsibility of electing the responsible official experts for the production, distribution, and exchange of the product of the mines. Joint control with the present owners they would not even consent to consider, but joint control with representatives of the government looking after the interests of the consumers, that is the rest of the community apart from the producers, they were determined sooner or later to achieve.

Although the doctrine of joint control of industry is making tremendous headway among trade unionists, it is not correct to say that, apart from the miners and railwaymen, the question has reached the stage to justify its inclusion in the program of many of the other unions.

The reason is simple and quite understood by the most advanced leaders, who urge that the prerequisite conditions that make control of industry possible have not developed. The vast majority of the unions are based upon craft, numbers of unions competing with each other for new members. "Before you talk of control," say the leaders, "there must be

BLAME FOR UNREST PUT ON PROFITEERS

Representatives of Contractors and Striking Carpenters in Boston Agree on This, but Not on Sharing of Price Burdens

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The burden of responsibility for the Labor situation in general, and as exemplified by the strike of carpenters here in particular, rests with the profiteers in the necessities of life, according to statements made by both John F. Walsh, secretary of the Building Trades Employers Association, and Joseph F. Twomey, secretary of the Boston Carpenters District Council. The seizure by a certain class of business men upon the opportunity the war afforded for price increases is, these representatives of contending interests declare, accountable for much of the prevalent irregularity in business and for the attendant slowness in the work of reconstruction.

While acquiescing in the union's contention that high prices have brought about unsettled conditions, Mr. Walsh, however, refuses to concede the right of Labor to force higher wages on that ground. On the contrary, he stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, there is absolutely no justification for holding the contractor accountable for the mischief wrought by industrial profiteers. Workmen should concentrate their attack on the interests "higher up," he said, and not upon the builders, on whom their livelihood depends, and whose proportion of profit does not warrant the dissatisfaction of either Labor or the public at large.

Mr. Twomey said that to his knowledge all the firms represented in the new Master Carpenters Association are, with the possible exception of Stone & Webster, practically disinterested in the questions involved. Mr. Twomey stated that of the 122 companies thus banded together, nearly every one does business on a very small scale, employing, in many cases, less than 10 men annually, and merely lending their names to strengthen, nominally, the prestige of the new organization.

Mr. Walsh, on the other hand, declared that every master builder, whatever the scope of his activity, is vitally concerned in the Labor situation; for, he pointed out, building has decreased to such an extent within the last two years, excepting government contracting operations, that nothing but the greatest activity along this line is looked for, now that the tension is relieved. To share in the ultimate prosperity which will attend the building industry, Mr. Walsh concluded, the workmen now on strike should go back to their posts and, for a while at least, wait for conditions to normalize. In this, of course, the high cost of building materials is a factor taken into consideration.

The possibility of a new era of construction, with the returning soldiers as chief participants, was advanced. Both the Labor union and the contractors' representatives, however, are of opinion that any revolutionary movement now is unlikely. In this connection, Mr. Walsh said:

"If it were only possible for the soldiers returning from overseas, the men who faced fire while some at home dictated wage terms, to organize and force down the costs of life necessities and, at the same time, bring down the cost of labor by gradual process, thus to give the small contractor a chance, the returning soldiers would confer on the Nation an inestimable benefit. But such a probability does not seem to exist, and business must right itself by the old, slow, painful process of waiting, step by step, for adjustment."

PLACES FOUND FOR MEN BACK FROM WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Employment Bureau of New York City for Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines reports that up to Wednesday, 7138 men had been referred to positions in which 2648 are already drawing pay. The latter figure represents only those who have informed the bureau of their placement. Probably 1000 more have found jobs through this agency. The positions include some with salaries

ranging from \$4000 to \$5000 yearly for qualified men. The report shows that 265 unskilled laborers have procured work paying from \$2.50 to \$4.50 a day. While the number of jobless men is being increased daily the bureau reports an urgent demand for employment for 3778 men.

WELL-TRAINED WORKERS NEEDED

Training Departments Urged in Shops and Factories by the Department of Labor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The need of adequately trained workers is a fundamental condition in American industry, reports the United States Training Service, of the Department of Labor, whose function is to promote industrial training in manufacturing plants in this country. According to a bulletin recently issued by this department, upward of 7,000,000 workers in the United States have not had the opportunity to become properly trained in their tasks. The Training Service advocates the upgrading of workers by extending their knowledge of processes and increasing their skill.

This pamphlet shows that part-time and continuation training does not reach the great majority of these workers, and that they cannot sacrifice time or wages to attend continuation classes because of economic necessity. To meet this situation, training departments in the shops and factories, maintained at the employers' expense, are urged as the most practical remedy. This training department idea has already demonstrated its great value for peace-time industry, and the number of firms introducing training in their plants is growing daily, it says.

The task of the government's Training Service is to provide interested manufacturers with expert advice in planning their training departments, and to supply them with carefully prepared training courses.

SHIPPING BOARD CALLS FOR MARINERS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—United States Shipping Board recruiting service headquarters at the Boston Customhouse reports a shortage of able seamen at the port of Boston that has not been paralleled since the creation of the new merchant marine.

There is a large daily call at the Boston office of the Sea Service Bureau of the Shipping Board for first-class mariners to take a rail journey to Montreal and there join new merchant ships coming down from the Great Lakes.

The Shipping Board reports that at present it has a sufficient supply of masters but is short of first mates and first assistant engineers. It is also short of apprentices to be trained as ordinary seamen.

MEN TEACHERS IN BOSTON ORGANIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston Schoolmen's Economic Association, composed of approximately 200 men teachers in the Boston schools, was organized on Wednesday evening for the purpose of improving living conditions. Though a local in the American Federation of Teachers was recently formed here, many teachers, both men and women, showed hesitation in entering an organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The new association will act independently for a year and then take a vote on the question of affiliating with a Labor union. Stacy B. Southworth, a junior master in the Public Latin School, was elected president of the organization.

All awards are effective as of May 1, 1919, and continue in effect until peace is proclaimed. Either party may reopen a case at periods of six months' interval, beginning Nov. 1, 1919.

ONE BIG UNION OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—That the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council is entirely opposed to the One Big Union movement and to the activities being used to bring it about, is the statement of A. Farmilo, secretary of the council, who says it is not making for union but for disruption. While the Labor council sympathizes with any movement which will be for the board's decision.

All awards are effective as of May 1, 1919, and continue in effect until peace is proclaimed. Either party may reopen a case at periods of six months' interval, beginning Nov. 1, 1919.

HEARING FOR IRISH ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—William E. Borah, United States Senator from Idaho, introduced a resolution in the Senate yesterday calling on that body to request the Peace Conference to give a hearing to the Irish representatives now in Paris. The resolution went to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It will probably be pigeonholed.

TRAINMEN DISAPPROVE AWARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Railroad Trainmen, in session here yesterday adopted a resolution disapproving of the last wage award made by the Railroad Administration. The resolution insists that minimum monthly, daily, and mileage rates equivalent to \$150 per month be re-established.

PLACES FOUND FOR MEN BACK FROM WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—That the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council is entirely opposed to the One Big Union movement and to the activities being used to bring it about, is the statement of A. Farmilo, secretary of the council, who says it is not making for union but for disruption. While the Labor council sympathizes with any movement which will be for the board's decision.

All awards are effective as of May 1, 1919, and continue in effect until peace is proclaimed. Either party may reopen a case at periods of six months' interval, beginning Nov. 1, 1919.

ONE BIG UNION OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—That the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council is entirely opposed to the One Big Union movement and to the activities being used to bring it about, is the statement of A. Farmilo, secretary of the council, who says it is not making for union but for disruption. While the Labor council sympathizes with any movement which will be for the board's decision.

All awards are effective as of May 1, 1919, and continue in effect until peace is proclaimed. Either party may reopen a case at periods of six months' interval, beginning Nov. 1, 1919.

WAR LABOR BOARD FISH CASE AWARDS

Decisions in Disputes Involving Four Unions in New England Fishing Industry and Three of the Largest Companies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Awards in cases involving four unions in the New England fishing industry and three of the largest companies—the Bay State Fishing Company of Boston, Massachusetts, the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company of Gloucester, Massachusetts, and the East Coast Fisheries Company of New York—were announced yesterday by the National War Labor Board, to whom the disagreements as to compensation had been submitted.

In a fifth case, involving the Fishermen's Union, with more than 6500 members, the board made no award because the union declined to press the case after the board ruled that it would not go into the question of alleged price manipulation on the Boston fish pier and would not undertake to fix the price of fish, which was the crux of the demands of the fishermen.

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—A federation of all the Labor unions in the maritime industry on the Pacific Coast is being formed. The new organization will include the Sailors Union of the Pacific, the masters, mates, and pilots of the Pacific Coast, the marine engineers, the marine firemen, oilers and water tenders, and the marine cooks and stewards, all together including about 70,000 members.

UNIONS TO FEDERATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—A federation of all the Labor unions

FINAL DISPATCH OF SIR DOUGLAS HAIG

This Important Document, in Three Parts, Deals Principally With the Advance of the British Army Into Germany

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

LONDON, England.—The last and final dispatch of Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British armies in France, dated March 21, 1919, is divided into three parts:

- (1) The advance of the British armies into Germany.
- (2) Features of the great war.
- (3) Thanks to commanders and staffs, etc.

Part I commences with a description of the position of the British forces on Nov. 11, 1918, at 11 a.m., the moment of the declaration of the armistice. From this moment all troops were forbidden to advance beyond the line they had actually reached at the moment when hostilities ceased. Any German prisoners captured after that hour were returned. Outposts were established and remained unchanged until the morning of Nov. 17, thus giving the Germans six clear days during which they could withdraw their forces and so prevent all possibility of collision between the opposing forces.

During the subsequent advance a distance of 10 kilometers was maintained between our advanced detachments and the German rear guards. The general advance into Germany did not begin until Dec. 1, and on the 12th of that month French, American, and British forces were planned to cross the Rhine at Mayence, Coblenz, and Cologne, respectively. Advanced British troops consisting of the second brigade of the first cavalry division, armored cars and tank corps were, however, sent forward across the Rhine on Dec. 6 at the special request of the German authorities to establish a bridgehead at Cologne so that that town might not be left without troops after the withdrawal of the German military forces.

Removing War Traces

The long wait before the general advance began was utilized by the British Army in removing all traces of the desperate fighting which had preceded the armistice. Guns and gun carriages were repainted, equipment and clothing renewed until, in the words of the Field Marshal, "Among all arms the general bearing, smartness, and march discipline of the troops were of a high order, reflecting credit on the army and Nation." Men, horses, guns, and vehicles appeared as though turned out for parade."

The forward march proved a most trying period for the men owing to the great and unavoidable difficulties encountered in connection with the supplies. Bridges were broken, and railway tracks torn up or destroyed by mines. Delay action mines were constantly going up and obstructing the traffic. Supplies had to be brought forward by double and treble echelons of lorries to a distance of from 80 to 100 miles from railheads, on narrow roads which were in a deplorable state of disrepair. Troops were only able to get the bare necessities of life, and even those, at times, were short.

In addition to feeding our troops, arrangements had to be made to feed large numbers of released French and British prisoners of war who were constantly passing through our lines on their way back from Germany, without any provision being made for their maintenance. Rail and road transport was further heavily taxed by the supply of food and medical stores for the 500,000 French civil population liberated by the Germans during their retreat. Five million rations were supplied and distributed amongst this population during the six weeks before the French Nation was able to take over this task.

The troops were received in every town and village of the liberated districts with the utmost enthusiasm, and everything possible for their comfort was done for them during their advance. The spirit of the men remained excellent, even in the most trying circumstances.

Union Jack in Cologne

The sector allotted to the British for occupation of the Rhine provinces was too narrow to admit of the employment of more than a single army. General Plumer's second army, consisting of 11 divisions, was selected for this purpose. On the morning of Dec. 1, after 4½ years of epic fighting, the first British troops, consisting of the first cavalry division, followed by the Canadian corps, crossed over the Belgian frontier and entered German territory. On Dec. 11 the Union Jack was unfurled over the Hotel Monopol in Cologne, where Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Ferguson took over the duties of military governor. Before Christmas Day the troops of the second army were settled in billets in occupied Germany.

The interest of the second part of the dispatch is absorbing. It ranges, under the heading "Features of the War," from the fundamentals of high strategy to kitchen waste, and conveys a sense of the mastery of organization almost overwhelming to the ordinary individual. It is a great lesson on our unpreparedness for war and is an unanswerable argument as to its origin, "that when we were overtaken by the storm we had neither trained men, military material," nor "machinery ready for the supply of either. We were fighting with everything at stake, with our backs to the wall for 2½ years, before we fully developed our fighting strength in man-power, and such heavy casualties had been inflicted during this time that we were

never in a position to place our full man-power in the field at any period of the war. As to our artillery, it was a negligible quantity for the first year, and though it increased rapidly and considerably during the intervening years, it was not until 1918 that it was possible to conduct artillery operations without anxiety as to any limiting consideration. Another consequence of our unpreparedness was the excessive burden thrown upon France and Russia during those first two years of war which depleted gallant France, whose losses were so heavy as to render it impossible for her to continue with us in placing our united full man-power in the field at any given period."

A "Miraculous" Recovery

Germany had gained her important conquests in 1866 and 1870 by sudden and swift blows with superior forces, followed by vigorous and ruthless action before her unprepared victims had had time to recover from the first onslaught. This was undoubtedly her plan of campaign in the present war, and the escape and recovery from annihilation of the Allies in 1918 is well described by the Field Marshal as follows: "The margin by which the German onset in 1914 was stemmed was very narrow, and the subsequent struggle so severe, that the word 'miraculous' is hardly too strong a term to describe the recovery and ultimate victory of the Allies." To our general unpreparedness must be attributed the loss of many tens of thousands of our brave and splendid manhood, the long drawn-out years of stupendous struggle, and the immense cost in money and materiel.

The Field Marshal well upholds the theory of an offensive policy whenever possible, and claims that the axiom that a war can never be won by merely standing on the defensive has been conclusively proved by the course of the present war. He considers the defection of Russia lengthened the duration of the war by at least one year and resulted in a great accession of strength to the Germans on the western front.

BRITISH EMIGRATION TO THE DOMINIONS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—There is every indication that some comprehensive scheme of emigration will be brought forward before long, now that Lord Milner, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is giving the matter so much attention. At a meeting held in London quite recently and convened by the British Women's Emigration Association, the South African Colonization Society, and the Colonial Intelligence League, Lord Milner made an interesting speech, stating that in his opinion the flow of emigration, which he described as healthy and natural process had to be directed into the right channels, and that the government should give far more help and guidance in the matter than it had done in the past.

Speaking of the emigration to the dominions, he emphasized the necessity of a thorough understanding between the governments of Great Britain and the dominions, of close and cordial effort of both. Private, well organized help to emigration, Lord Milner said, was required in every direction, and voluntary workers must not mind a little government control.

It was with no mixed feelings that the audience heard the Secretary of State for the Colonies insist upon the value of careful attention to individual cases, and it is certain that any measure contemplated in the future will fail to obtain public support and sympathy unless the safeguarding of women and girl emigrants is an essential feature of the bill. Only those who know the conditions of emigration are aware of the absolute necessity for "protection" in traveling, and the hostels already established in various parts of the dominions must be multiplied before any great number of women emigrants go out to try the life of the colonist.

Spain as a Money Lender

Spain's loan to Britain is to be one of 75,000,000 pesetas at 5 per cent; it is to be made within three months and redeemed in six. That being the financial side—for the regulation of the exchange and to facilitate trade, of course—there is a remarkable advantage to Spain on the other. In the first place there is great rejoicing in Murcia and other parts of southeast Spain, for, though the main orange season is now petering out, the orange growers know that they have a future before them that they certainly have been unable to see for two or three years past. At one time, two years ago, largely through virtual British prohibition of the importation of oranges and the workings of the blockade, the foreign orange trade almost went out. Subsequently the British restrictions were relaxed, but what with such as remained and the submarine danger, as exerted against Spain herself by the Germans, the trade remained small and stagnant, and these generally happy regions of the southeast languished and suffered. Their losses have been great, and there have been repercussions inevitably among contributory manufacturers and trades.

England now agrees to the importation of oranges to the full extent of her market requirements, that is to say virtually without restriction, and with the approaching removal of other hindrances to overseas trade the fruit-growing industry hopes soon to be on its feet again, noticing in the meantime that there is already evidence of the quickening of Italian competition. Secondly, and not by any means of less importance, is the fact that England agrees to supply 150,000 tons of coal monthly to Spain, at a reduced price, and this will enormously ameliorate the difficulties under which Spanish manufacturers, communications, and services generally, have labored since the early stages of the war, and which are scarcely less now than they have ever been.

From time to time there has been

SPAIN'S CAMPAIGN FOR FOREIGN TRADE

Country Has Entered Into Commercial Agreements, the Chief Being With Britain, France, and United States

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—Commercial and other people in foreign countries must recently have become aware of a big push that is apparently being made by Spain in the matter of her foreign trade, but they might be surprised to know how keenly the governmental authorities in Madrid are devoting themselves to this subject, and what advice they are pressing upon Spain's manufacturers and traders with view to stimulating them to an intensive campaign in foreign trade against the rivalry of other nations. Significant steps are being taken.

This movement naturally coincides with the entering by Spain into her new batch of commercial agreements with foreign nations, in the altered conditions which peace brings or will bring about. For some weeks past she has been pressing this subject upon most nations whom it concerns, and it so happens that most of her negotiations are coming to a head at the same time. The chief agreements are, of course, those with England, France, and the United States. Others with other countries are in preparation. Thus an agreement with Belgium is just going through, according to which Spain is to lend Belgium 100,000,000 pesetas, redeemable within 20 years, at 5 per cent interest. Belgium, on the other hand, to concede various trading advantages to Spain.

Agreement With Italy

An agreement with Italy, with whom Spain has been sedulously endeavoring to improve her political and commercial relations for a long time past, is being negotiated. Spain, of course, sees in Italy her most dangerous competitor in other markets in regard to several items of produce of the first order. That has been the case in the past, and with Italy stimulated to new exertions and ambitions, as is inevitably and obviously the case at the present time, the competition between these nations is, in the ordinary course, likely to be intensified. Recognition of this fact has urged Spain to set her own foreign trade campaign on foot at the earliest possible moment and to establish the best relations with all the foremost commercial countries.

Probably the Italian commercial menace is one of the chief stimulants to Spain in this matter. At the same time relations between the countries are so frank and cordial that there is hope that an understanding may be reached by which the evils of excessive competition may be mitigated.

Of the major commercial agreements, that with England was at one time on the point of being signed, but suddenly a hitch arose, certain points having to be referred for further consideration to the British Government. The agreement had been assumed as concluded, and governmental and administrative arrangements were actually being made in Madrid and elsewhere on that basis, so that the check caused some little disappointment. However, it was clear that there was an understanding between the countries on the fundamentals, and that the final signing of the convention could not be long delayed.

According to this convention Spain once again appears in the flattering rôle of a money lender to the rich nations, a part which she played for the first time, amidst much apoplexy at home, during the third year of the war, when her national bank was overflowing with gold, and it was murmured that the state of things was such that Spain really hardly knew what to do with her money.

**SUFFRAGE BEFORE
BELGIAN CHAMBER**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—Mr. Segers, a Roman Catholic deputy, in a speech in the Belgian Chamber recently, advocated that "universal suffrage," to which the Belgian Government is pledged as the basis for the election of the Constituent Assembly, should be made to include women as well as men of the age of 24 years. This advocacy of woman suffrage by the party of the Right, which has always been antagonistic to electoral reform, is represented by the Left who consider it merely a move in the game on the part of their political adversaries.

Mr. Segers, the Roman Catholic deputy, said: "The (Roman) Catholic party is in favor of political equality, but it requires that it should be truly universal—that is to say, that it should apply to women as well as to men. The (Roman) Catholic Party is giving proof of political wisdom in making the sacrifice of some of its preferences. We have been accused of wanting the vote to be extended to women for reasons of electoral interest. In order to render the question more comprehensible, I shall speak first of the regions situated on the Adriatic coast from Cape Promontore, and then along the eastern coast of Istria, past Flume, and along the rest of the Croatian and Dalmatian coast as far as Spizza (the southern frontier of Dalmatia), and of all the islands of the Quarnero and of Dalmatia, which, from every point of view, form an integral part of this coast. The coastline which I have just indicated is peopled almost exclusively by Jugoslavs to an great extent in the villages and townships as in the greater part of the cities. The Italian-speaking population lives but sporadically in certain cities, and is so scarce that this factor can have no influence on the national character of this coastline and of these islands.

I am delighted to hear that the question of the prohibition of alcoholic beverages is to be submitted to the vote in New Zealand. I trust the voters will be uninfluenced by prejudice, tradition, the interest of the trade, or by anything except the welfare of New Zealanders. Alcohol is never a stimulant; in all quantities it acts as a narcotic and tends to sleep certain functions or powers of the human body, the extent of this action varying with the dose taken. Alcohol never promotes efficiency, never increases output, and never makes a man's work quicker, better, or more accurate, whether that work is physical or mental. Alcohol never helps a man to resist the adverse conditions. It blurs his judgment, weakens his self-control and makes it easier for him to yield to impulses which are against his highest interests...

"Alcohol is known to be one of the chief causes of crime, cruelty, and vice. During the war there have been great restrictions upon the sale of 'drink' in this country; these were inspired not by teetotalers but by men anxious to increase the efficiency of the Nation. They have been amply justified by the result."

talk of increasing and intensifying the Spanish home production of coal, and three years ago it was confidently prophesied, even in government circles, that by now Spain would be self-supporting. Without doubt if her effort was equal to her resources she could be. The coal is there, but Spain cannot or will not mine it. When her labor difficulties are removed she may do better in this respect, and those difficulties are at least a good excuse for her failure hitherto, but the fact remains that at present she is far from the consummation of self-support she had anticipated.

What the difficulties are that arose at the last moment between the two governments is held secret, but it is not believed that they touch upon any vital point. In the making of these arrangements the Spanish Government has the considerable advantage at the present time that one of its members is the Marqués de Cortina, Minister of Public Works, who went to England two years ago to make the first serious efforts to put through an Anglo-Spanish commercial agreement during the war period, and has probably a better knowledge and appreciation of means and possibilities in this matter than any other man in the country.

Arrangements With France

As to France, negotiations are in progress and it is believed they will be brought to a satisfactory conclusion before long. Here again there have been pressing this subject upon most nations whom it concerns, and it so happens that most of her negotiations are coming to a head at the same time. The chief agreements are, of course, those with England, France, and the United States. Others with other countries are in preparation.

Thus an agreement with Belgium is just going through, according to which Spain is to lend Belgium 100,000,000 pesetas, redeemable within 20 years, at 5 per cent interest. Belgium, on the other hand, to concede various trading advantages to Spain.

Agreement With Italy

An agreement with Italy, with whom Spain has been sedulously endeavoring to improve her political and commercial relations for a long time past, is being negotiated. Spain, of course, sees in Italy her most dangerous competitor in other markets in regard to several items of produce of the first order. That has been the case in the past, and with Italy stimulated to new exertions and ambitions, as is inevitably and obviously the case at the present time, the competition between these nations is, in the ordinary course, likely to be intensified. Recognition of this fact has urged Spain to set her own foreign trade campaign on foot at the earliest possible moment and to establish the best relations with all the foremost commercial countries.

Probably the Italian commercial menace is one of the chief stimulants to Spain in this matter. At the same time relations between the countries are so frank and cordial that there is hope that an understanding may be reached by which the evils of excessive competition may be mitigated.

Of the major commercial agreements, that with England was at one time on the point of being signed, but suddenly a hitch arose, certain points having to be referred for further consideration to the British Government. The agreement had been assumed as concluded, and governmental and administrative arrangements were actually being made in Madrid and elsewhere on that basis, so that the check caused some little disappointment. However, it was clear that there was an understanding between the countries on the fundamentals, and that the final signing of the convention could not be long delayed.

According to this convention Spain once again appears in the flattering rôle of a money lender to the rich nations, a part which she played for the first time, amidst much apoplexy at home, during the third year of the war, when her national bank was overflowing with gold, and it was murmured that the state of things was such that Spain really hardly knew what to do with her money.

**SUFFRAGE BEFORE
BELGIAN CHAMBER**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—Mr. Segers, a Roman Catholic deputy, in a speech in the Belgian Chamber recently, advocated that "universal suffrage," to which the Belgian Government is pledged as the basis for the election of the Constituent Assembly, should be made to include women as well as men of the age of 24 years. This advocacy of woman suffrage by the party of the Right, which has always been antagonistic to electoral reform, is represented by the Left who consider it merely a move in the game on the part of their political adversaries.

Mr. Segers, the Roman Catholic deputy, said: "The (Roman) Catholic party is in favor of political equality, but it requires that it should be truly universal—that is to say, that it should apply to women as well as to men. The (Roman) Catholic Party is giving proof of political wisdom in making the sacrifice of some of its preferences. We have been accused of wanting the vote to be extended to women for reasons of electoral interest. In order to render the question more comprehensible, I shall speak first of the regions situated on the Adriatic coast from Cape Promontore, and then along the eastern coast of Istria, past Flume, and along the rest of the Croatian and Dalmatian coast as far as Spizza (the southern frontier of Dalmatia), and of all the islands of the Quarnero and of Dalmatia, which, from every point of view, form an integral part of this coast. The coastline which I have just indicated is peopled almost exclusively by Jugoslavs to an great extent in the villages and townships as in the greater part of the cities. The Italian-speaking population lives but sporadically in certain cities, and is so scarce that this factor can have no influence on the national character of this coastline and of these islands.

I am delighted to hear that the question of the prohibition of alcoholic beverages is to be submitted to the vote in New Zealand. I trust the voters will be uninfluenced by prejudice, tradition, the interest of the trade, or by anything except the welfare of New Zealanders. Alcohol is never a stimulant; in all quantities it acts as a narcotic and tends to sleep certain functions or powers of the human body, the extent of this action varying with the dose taken. Alcohol never promotes efficiency, never increases output, and never makes a man's work quicker, better, or more accurate, whether that work is physical or mental. Alcohol never helps a man to resist the adverse conditions. It blurs his judgment, weakens his self-control and makes it easier for him to yield to impulses which are against his highest interests...

"Alcohol is known to be one of the chief causes of crime, cruelty, and vice. During the war there have been great restrictions upon the sale of 'drink' in this country; these were inspired not by teetotalers but by men anxious to increase the efficiency of the Nation. They have been amply justified by the result."

JUGO-SLAV CLAIMS ARE SET FORTH

Dr. Trumbitch Lays These Before Conference and Says Jugo-Slav Majority on Adriatic Was Always Oppressed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The European News Office of The Christian Science Monitor has received from the Jugo-Slav National Committee in London the text of the statement made to the Peace Conference in Paris in February by Mr. Ante Trumbitch, Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, and the head of the Jugo-Slav delegation to Paris.

What the difficulties are that arose at the last moment between the two governments is held secret, but it is not believed that they touch upon any vital point. In the making of these arrangements the Spanish Government has the considerable advantage at the present time that one of its members is the Marqués de Cortina, Minister of Public Works, who went to England two years ago to make the first serious efforts to put through an Anglo-Spanish commercial agreement during the war period, and has probably a better knowledge and appreciation of means and possibilities in this matter than any other man in the country.

Thus the area in question consists of those territories of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, situated on the Adriatic or that gravitate toward it, and which are inhabited by the Jugo-Slav Nation.

Based on Nationality

"As repeatedly declared in public manifestoes by official representatives of our Nation, we base our territorial claims on the principle of nationality and on the right of peoples to dispose freely of themselves. It is on this basis that we claim for our state territories where the population is of Jugoslav nationality, and populations which desire to enter our State.

<p

LACK OF SYSTEM IN HUMBERT TRIAL

Court-Martial Showed Disposition to Investigate Matters Having No Intimate Connection With the Charges

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—This new sitting of the court-martial for the trial of Humbert, Lenoir, Desouches, and Ladoux for their various alleged misdemeanors, ranging from treason downward, was productive of different results from the others, with a little stirring incident. There were a few impasse statements, and some sort of a general confrontation of the accused, who set about denying each other's statements with much alacrity and varying plausibility. In the conduct of the case, as in so many causes célèbres in France, there seemed to be a complete lack of method and system, a go-as-you-please manner of doing things, and a darting in and out from one point to another, which hardly seemed consistent with a steady inquiry and progress toward the truth.

The court-martial was apparently too much disposed to investigate matters which really cannot be shown to have an intimate connection with the charges except in so far as they reflect upon the general character of the accused, and, if this is their sole object, as it appears to be, the inquiry seems at times to some critics to be prosecuted to too fine a point. However, as for the haphazard way of procedure, it has always to be remembered that the closest and most systematic business of investigation has already been made by Captain Bonchardon, and the results are comprised in the dossiers. Evidence and investigations at the court-martial were largely of a supplementary character.

On this occasion Captain Ladoux, who seemed to have made a good impression, and who for a prisoner stood well with the prosecution, came to the witness bar again. He made his statements, as before, very rapidly, and never seemed at a loss to give a quick and apparently reasonable answer. He was not questioned further concerning the mysterious cryptogram which was sent by the "bonne Française" to Mr. Charles Humbert. When the cipher had been discovered (a translation was given in a previous dispatch to this paper) it was found that a number of French statesmen were more or less clearly referred to, and the hopes of Germany in regard to them were cynically discussed. When the cipher had been decoded, the document disappeared. Where? Ladoux, as chief of the department, was responsible for it. Ladoux Burns Papers

He now said that it might have been accidentally destroyed when a quantity of useless documents were being got rid of, papers which were of no interest or importance in the matter of the national defense. Asked why he had burned such papers, he said they consisted of denunciations without any foundation, and anonymous letters regarding politicians, of whom some had been in power and others were there still. He did not wish to leave documents behind him which might cause doubts, when it was understood that all he was able to verify had been verified. As to informing his chiefs that he was about to burn such documents, the chiefs did not even know of their existence. They were of no military importance. To what use, for example, could they put the letters of d'Annunzio to one of his lady friends? The diplomats had considered that this latter correspondence was very interesting, but he did not think so.

The president now intimated that they would go closely into the affair of the Journal, adding that the first period would be known as that of the "Lenoir-Desouches," the second would have the title of "La Mélée"—between Lenoir, Desouches, and Humbert—and the third that of "Humbert-Bolo." Lenoir was first examined. He said his early journeys to Switzerland were made for the purpose of inducing his friend, Mrs. Thouvenin, to make it up with him. A remark in one of his letters that he was certain to conclude a greater deal than any that had gone before was merely nonsense, written for the purpose of making her believe in his importance. He denied that he told Mrs. Thouvenin where the money came from. However, she had sold his letters to Humbert. Lenoir was next examined on his relations with Mrs. Beauregard, and was asked if he tried to become acquainted with her in March, 1915, because she might be able to introduce him to Prince Hohenlohe. This he denied, saying that it was not until December that he discovered from Mr. Leymarie that he knew him.

Schoeller a German Agent

Lenoir insists that he believed that the Swiss manufacturer, Schoeller, with whom he treated, was acting for himself and was sound and straight, and this is evidently his defense. The Swiss Government and all concerned know now that Schoeller was nothing but a German agent. Humbert's counsel began questioning Lenoir on this matter, and the young man burst out excitedly with: "The Schoeller contract is right! My father was connected with it. It was not a swindle. The prosecuting counsel commented on this: "Then I must conclude it was treason." Lenoir retorted that one did not carry on treason under the very nose of one's father, and beside an officer in a ministry, nor when one desired to serve the interests of one's country and perhaps of Switzerland. Captain Mornet is full of mysterious innuendoes and is always suggesting to the witnesses and opposing counsel that he has something dreadful in store for their humiliation. "Your father," he murmured on this occa-

sion, "yes, we shall see. I shall explain in my speech for the prosecution."

Desouches asserted that he was instructed by the elder Lenoir to enter into negotiations with Schoeller, but Lenoir said that the Schoeller contract was drawn up jointly between Desouches and the elder Lenoir. Desouches denied that he was present when the contract was signed, and it was at the request of Schoeller that Zürich was given as the place of signature, though actually, according to Lenoir, they were at Berne. Desouches said he was in Switzerland at that time, but was engaged in watching trout fishing.

The famous contract was now read by Captain Thibaut. By one of the foremost clauses Lenoir was under the obligation to impose on the Journal the economic and financial policy that Mr. Schoeller would dictate to him.

In case Lenoir did not fulfill his engagements, another article stipulated for the immediate cancellation of the contract.

As to the mode of payment which was next inquired into, it appeared that telegrams addressed to "Darlix" for Lenoir, announced the departure of "Alfred," which meant the first 5,000,000 and then of "Robert," indicating the second 5,000,000, both in diplomatic bags. Lenoir stated that of these 10,000,000 francs, which were all in notes, he and Desouches took 1,000,000 each. Desouches gave a receipt on Aug. 18 for 450,000, and says that if he had imagined in his mind that he would have left a handsome margin of £8,000,000, but for India's new military commitments, as a result of Germany's offensive of a year ago. These amounted to £12,750,000, and they involve a final debit balance on the year's working of £4,500,000.

Remission of Income Tax

The estimate for the coming year is an income of £86,250,000, and an expenditure of £85,333,333. The former item includes the anticipated proceeds of the excess profits tax, viz., £7,500,000. On the other hand, the income tax has been abolished for all incomes under 2000 rupees per annum—a measure which will sacrifice £500,000 of revenue, and will exempt 237,000 persons out of 381,000 from the operation of the income tax.

It need hardly be said that this remission is extremely popular, and, considering that the majority of those released under it are poor, educated people, on fixed incomes, the political effect of it ought to be beneficial out of all proportion to the comparatively trifling sacrifice of revenue. On the other hand, it seems anomalous that 150,000 people should be left to carry the whole burden of the income tax in India. It is, of course, notorious that thousands of wealthy people escape the tax altogether by various tricks which have been elaborated into a fine art so far as important sections of the trading community are concerned. But that, of course, is no reason why this relief should not be granted to 250,000 poor people, whose condition calls for some amelioration.

A feature of the budget which meets with practically universal approval is the heavy expenditure which is contemplated upon the railway program. The capital expenditure during the coming year is put at £17,700,000, and the renewals from profits at £6,500,000, or a total of over £24,000,000. Even before the war Indian railways were being starved, comparatively speaking, when the actual expenditure upon them was compared with that which was recommended as a minimum by the committee presided over by Lord Inchape; and during the war, of course, this process was carried just about as far as it could possibly go. Sir James Meston has lost no time in restoring the railways to their rightful place as a beneficiary of the Indian revenues.

Big Loan to Be Flated

Not the least interesting feature of the budget is that it contemplates the issue of a bigger loan than has ever been floated in India apart from the special efforts in connection with the war. Undeterred by the mutterings of the moneyed interests in connection with the excess profits tax, the Finance Minister announces the forthcoming issue of a loan in India of 15 crores of rupees, or £10,000,000. It is expected that the fate of this loan will, apart from any special inducements which the government may be able to offer, depend very largely upon what happens to the excess profits tax in select committee. If the tax is modified as to soften the sense of grievance under which the commercial and industrial magnates chafe, the loan is likely to be well supported, but if not its prospects are much more doubtful.

Apart from treasury bills the Gov-

INDIAN BUDGET OF SIR JAMES MESTON

Yield of Taxation for Current Year May Be in Excess of That Under His Predecessor

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—Sir James Meston, who has recently succeeded Sir William Meyer as finance member of the government of India, has presented his first financial statement to the Imperial Legislative Council. A summary of the situation indicates that the yield of taxation during the current year is likely to be £85,250,000 against Sir William Meyer's budget estimate of £74,250,000. Expenditure is £77,000,000 against £71,750,000 estimate, but even this would have left a handsome margin of £8,000,000, but for India's new military commitments, incurred as a result of Germany's offensive of a year ago. These amounted to £12,750,000, and they involve a final debit balance on the year's working of £4,500,000.

Opinion That There Was Foul Play and Political Motives Is Not Supported by Evidence

SLOW PROGRESS IN ALMEYREDA CASE

Commenting upon Sir James Meston's statement, the Statesman observes that there is in nothing to suggest the almost terrible urgency which the Finance Minister has alleged as his reason for insisting upon the levy of the excess profits tax. The same reasons were put forward by the Hon. W. A. Ironside, president of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, who expressed his approval of the tax at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council and was taken sharply to task for doing so at the annual meeting of the chamber. "The outlook is admittedly uncertain," remarks the Statesman, "but Sir James Meston repudiates sufficient faith in the inherent strength of the trading position of this country to budget for increases under almost every important heading, and to accept all his predecessor's estimates of the taxable capacity of the country, formed at what admittedly was the zenith of India's trading prosperity."

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—As this new investigation proceeds, it does not appear any more convincing that the whole truth was known at the time of the passing of Almeyreda, director of the Bonnet Rouge, in the prison of Fresnes, the first great tragedy in connection with the treason-affair; but neither is the new suggestion that there was foul play and that political motives may have been at the bottom of it adequately supported by the new evidence and arguments that are being adduced. There are wide discrepancies between the statements of witnesses. But the least that can be said is that it can no longer be taken for granted, or calmly assumed, that all was in order and natural as might be said in regard to the passing of Almeyreda. It may have been, perhaps it was. But if it was not . . . then!

Tantalizing Testimony

Hardly anything could be more tantalizing than the testimony in regard to those bootlaces upon which so much of importance turns. If the truth could suddenly be discovered about these simple things a mountain of doubt would be removed. One of the witnesses, a most important one, may be shaken in his testimony; there are certain doubts about him. But the others appear to be reasonable, and it is difficult to see how the problem of their differences is going to be solved except on a basis of simple error, and that would lead to nothing definite.

Mr. Gilbert, the investigating magistrate, is taking great pains,

but evidently he feels that the case is a very difficult one. He has now taken an important step in confronting Henin and Rozet, the two former warders at Fresnes, with the two former prisoners there, Bernard and the former accountant, Avril. It was found that they were in agreement on

many points, but that on the most important of all, those bootlaces, there were decided differences between the statements of the warders on the one hand and the prisoners on the other.

Maitre Paul Morel, the lawyer acting on behalf of Mrs. Clero Almeyreda, and the prime mover in this re-investigation, has sent to Mr. Gilbert a list of the points that he would like to have specially elucidated in the course of this inquiry. In the first place he wants to have the time definitely fixed at which Mr. Hayen entered and left the place on the day of the tragedy, and also the time when Henin left on the Monday night. Also he wishes particularly to know what the state of the laces was when they were found.

Awaiting Experts' Statements

Maitre Morel, in a further letter to the magistrate, says that either the prison witnesses are not speaking the truth and are hiding a crime, or else they have all been deceived.

If the witnesses just heard were to be believed, none of the points that seemed to them to be so striking would have any further importance.

Maitre Morel says that he waits in calm expectation and in silence until the experts who are studying the case have conferred with their predecessors and have made their statement, and he asks that it shall be noted that he has not intervened personally and has the fullest confidence in the examination.

Among the more recent points of evidence put forward are statements by Avril that when on April 15 he was talking about the end of Almeyreda to some other men in the prison, the warden Henin told him to hold his tongue, and that he, Avril, had no need to talk about all those things of which he, Henin, had not told his chieftains, since they might get him into trouble.

Bernard has stated that when he went to Almeyreda's cell at about 6 o'clock in the morning, he surprised Rozet and Henin in close conversation.

TWO TAG DAYS A YEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Chicago City Council has ruled that but two tag days a year will be permitted after next month. Over 40 permits were issued last year.

SHIPBUILDING ON GREAT LAKES

Vessels Turned Out in Last 14 Months Would Make Floating Wall Nine Miles in Length

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—According to official reports just compiled, shipyards of the Great Lakes contributed during the last 14 months vessels for the American merchant marine which would make a floating wall nine miles long. Held by canal restrictions to a lighter type of vessel than those made on the coasts, the district did not produce so many net tons as certain other sections, but it claims to have built more ships than any other district in the United States.

On Aug. 24, 1917, the ninth district was established. To beat not only the Germans but also the winter season was the first big task the district faced and by a great effort the yards turned out 27 vessels and got them to sea before the canals froze in 1917.

When navigation opened in 1918 another fleet of 29 vessels slipped from the yards and through the canals to the sea. From that date the Great Lakes production rose steadily until month after month the district turned out half the steel ships built in the United States, and sometimes more than half. In November, 1918, the district touched the high point of its capacity by building 28 ships in the month, nearly a ship a day. This output brought the total for the year to 163 cargo vessels. In 12 months the district had produced more ships than all the American yards delivered in the year before the United States went to war.

Ingenuity and cooperation, which made such accomplishments possible, were also what made the yards expand rapidly enough to meet war-time emergency and peace-time necessity.

There are 112 berths in the district today, 71 for cargo ships and 33 for tugs.

Teamwork has been the secret of success, according to managers, builders and men.

INSURANCE AND WHITLEY PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The adaptation of the Whitley Report to the insurance business was explained by Mr. Dodd, a representative of the Ministry of Labor, to a meeting of the newly formed Guild of Insurance Officials, at Winchester House. The Ministry of Labor had already notified its willingness to recognize the guild as coming within the province of the Whitley scheme, as soon as the organization was sufficiently advanced to warrant such a course. It was reported to the meeting that the guild was desirous of cooperating with the management of insurance companies and of working in close harmony with them. In that way it was hoped that a council of managers would be set up to work with a similar council of employees, and remedy such grievances as existed in regard to salaries, pensions, sex dilution, demobilization, and other matters.

It need hardly be said that this remission is extremely popular, and, considering that the majority of those released under it are poor, educated people, whose condition calls for some amelioration.

A feature of the budget which meets with practically universal approval is the heavy expenditure which is contemplated upon the railway program.

The capital expenditure during the coming year is put at £17,700,000,

and the renewals from profits at £6,500,000, or a total of over £24,000,000.

Even before the war Indian railways were being starved, comparatively speaking, when the actual expenditure upon them was compared with that which was recommended as a minimum by the committee presided over by Lord Inchape; and during the war, of course, this process was carried just about as far as it could possibly go.

Sir James Meston has lost no time in restoring the railways to their rightful place as a beneficiary of the Indian revenues.

It need hardly be said that this remission is extremely popular, and, considering that the majority of those released under it are poor, educated people, whose condition calls for some amelioration.

A feature of the budget which meets with practically universal approval is the heavy expenditure which is contemplated upon the railway program.

The capital expenditure during the coming year is put at £17,700,000,

and the renewals from profits at £6,500,000, or a total of over £24,000,000.

Even before the war Indian railways were being starved, comparatively speaking, when the actual expenditure upon them was compared with that which was recommended as a minimum by the committee presided over by Lord Inchape; and during the war, of course, this process was carried just about as far as it could possibly go.

Sir James Meston has lost no time in restoring the railways to their rightful place as a beneficiary of the Indian revenues.

It need hardly be said that this remission is extremely popular, and, considering that the majority of those released under it are poor, educated people, whose condition calls for some amelioration.

A feature of the budget which meets with practically universal approval is the heavy expenditure which is contemplated upon the railway program.

The capital expenditure during the coming year is put at £17,700,000,

and the renewals from profits at £6,500,000, or a total of over £24,000,000.

Even before the war Indian railways were being starved, comparatively speaking, when the actual expenditure upon them was compared with that which was recommended as a minimum by the committee presided over by Lord Inchape; and during the war, of course, this process was carried just about as far as it could possibly go.

Sir James Meston has lost no time in restoring the railways to their rightful place as a beneficiary of the Indian revenues.

It need hardly be said that this remission is extremely popular, and, considering that the majority of those released under it are poor, educated people, whose condition calls for some amelioration.

A feature of the budget which meets with practically universal approval is the heavy expenditure which is contemplated upon the railway program.

The capital expenditure during the coming year is put at £17,700,000,

and the renewals from profits at £6,500,000, or a total of over £24,000,000.

Even before the war Indian railways were being starved, comparatively speaking, when the actual expenditure upon them was compared with that which was recommended as a minimum by the committee presided over by Lord Inchape; and during the war, of course, this process was carried just about

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB - ATHLETICS

COLLEGE STARS COMPETE TODAY

Trial Events in Forty-Third Track and Field Championship Meet of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. in the Stadium

INTERCOLLEGATE A. A. A. CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	Points
1878	Princeton	25
1877	Columbia	20
1878	Columbia	35
1879	Harvard	30
1880	Harvard	31
1881	Harvard	42
1882	Harvard	41
1883	Harvard	35
1884	Harvard	28
1885	Harvard	47
1886	Yale	47
1887	Harvard	26
1888	Yale	20
1889	Harvard	32
1890	Harvard	46
1891	Harvard	48½
1892	Harvard	47½
1893	Yale	37
1894	Yale	50
1895	Yale	48
1896	Pennsylvania	34
1897	Pennsylvania	50½
1898	Pennsylvania	57
1899	Pennsylvania	38
1900	Harvard	44
1901	Yale	33
1902	Harvard	24½
1903	Harvard	24½
1904	Harvard	30½
1905	Cornell	31
1906	Cornell	31
1907	Pennsylvania	33
1908	Cornell	34
1909	Harvard	39½
1910	Pennsylvania	27½
1911	Cornell	20½
1912	Pennsylvania	24
1913	Cornell	42
1914	Cornell	45½
1915	Cornell	45
1916	No Meet	45
1917	Cornell	47

*Harvard's cup. †Yale's cup. ‡Cornell's cup.

CHELSEA WIN VICTORY CUP

Lady Norris Presents Trophy to Middleboe, Chelsea Skipper — Players Receive Medals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — Chelsea won the Victory cup open to association football clubs in the London district by a 3-to-0 victory over Fulham on April 26, the day which marked the formal closing of the present season. Lady Norris presented the trophy to Neils Middleboe, the Chelsea skipper, and the members of the team were also the recipients of medals.

Each of the team managers had strengthened his side for the important occasion; but the appearance of Neils Middleboe, the Chelsea skipper, and the members of the team were also the recipients of medals.

Each of the team managers had strengthened his side for the important occasion; but the appearance of Neils Middleboe, the Chelsea skipper, and the members of the team were also the recipients of medals.

Twenty-five minutes of the second half had gone before the efforts of the Chelsea forwards resulted in Rutherford putting the ball in the net with the side of his foot from a standing position; but he scored again seven minutes later from a pass for which he was standing waiting. Just before time, Wilding, the guardsman, who occupied the center-forward position in the Chelsea team, added a third goal and made the victory certain.

ONLY TWO GAMES IN THE AMERICAN

Red Sox Defeat Athletics, and New York Captures Contest With Washington, Thursday

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	21	7	.750
Cleveland	18	8	.692
St. Louis	14	11	.560
New York	12	10	.545
Detroit	11	15	.423
Boston	10	14	.416
Washington	8	16	.333
Philadelphia	5	18	.217

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Boston 7, Philadelphia 1

New York 5, Washington 4

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Philadelphia

New York at Washington

Cleveland at Chicago

St. Louis at Detroit

RED SOX DEFEAT ATHLETICS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania —

The Boston Red Sox found Rogers in the fifth inning of Thursday's game with the Athletics and knocked out five runs, and defeated the local club, 7 to 1. Mays was unhittable after the firstinning. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston 0 0 0 1 2 6 1 0 - 7 12 0
Philadelphia 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 - 4 1

Batters—Mays and Schang; Rogers, Kinney and McAvoy. Umpires—Evans and Chill.

NEW YORK TAKES GAME, 5 TO 4

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —

Washington's misplays contributed largely to their defeat by the New York Americans Thursday afternoon, 5 to 4, in a 10-inning game. Shaw pitched a steady game but his support was erratic. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 R H E
New York 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 - 5 2
Washington 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 - 9 6

Batters—Russell, Shawkey and Han-

nah; Shaw and Picinich. Umpires—Mor-

ality and Hildebrand.

CRICKET CONTEST RESULTS IN DRAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEYTON, England — The first cricket game of the 1919 season was played on the Leyton ground at the latter end of April between Essex Club and the Public Schools. The game, which lasted for two days, ended in a draw.

On the first innings the club side made 155 runs, and when all the school wickets had fallen they were still 26 runs behind. Any prospect of their beating the club disappeared when the latter went in a second time, as 196 was knocked up for six wickets. At this stage the club declared their innings closed and sent the schools in a second time. When stumps were set the schools had still three wickets in hand with a compilation of 180, so the match was left drawn.

It is hardly expected that any of the existing records will be broken this year, as the standard is already very high in all the events. The present records follow:

HENLEY IN PARIS*

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France — An international regatta, which the French were pleased to call "Henley in Paris" was rowed off recently on the Seine. Deplorable weather did not prevent a large crowd gathering along the river banks, from the Pont de la Concorde to the Jena Bridge, the official course.

Six boats had entered for the race, these representing France, Alsace-Lorraine, Portugal, New Zealand, Newfoundland, and America, the last-named starting warm favorites. The race was rowed off in three heats, during which Portugal and Alsace-Lorraine were eliminated. The final was a fine struggle between New Zealand and America for first place, which resulted in a victory for the former by four yards: France came in third, followed by Newfoundland.

A ROYAL OARSMAN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — For the first time since its foundation in 1812, the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, will be represented by an eight at Henley regatta this summer. A number of cadets are in training under the Rev. S. E. Swann, who stroked Cambridge in the boat races of 1912 and 1914. Amongst the cadets who are being "tubbed" is Prince Henry.

Sandhurst having poor facility for rowing on the lake, the King has given permission for the cadets to practice on Virginia Water. Efforts are being made to arrange a match at Henley with an eight from the rival military academy at Woolwich.

DARTMOUTH BEATS AMHERST

AMHERST, Massachusetts — The Dartmouth College lawn tennis team defeated Amherst College, Wednesday,

4 matches to 2.

CHESAPEAKE WIN VICTORY CUP

MANY STARS FOR WESTERN GAMES

Lady Norris Presents Trophy to Middleboe, Chelsea Skipper — Players Receive Medals

No Less Than 25 Educational Institutions Have Entered Athletes for Nineteenth Intercollegiate Conference A. A. A. Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — Chelsea won the Victory cup open to association football clubs in the London district by a 3-to-0 victory over Fulham on April 26, the day which marked the formal closing of the present season. Lady Norris presented the trophy to Neils Middleboe, the Chelsea skipper, and the members of the team were also the recipients of medals.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — On April 28, at Queen's Club, the first round of the amateur tennis championship was opened. The accommodation at the club for witnessing this ancient game is considerably more limited than is the case for the lawn tennis, but nevertheless a fair number of people were able to attend, and one noticed many of the familiar faces which were always to be found at the tennis court before the war.

Six matches were down for settlement in the first round.

The outstanding feature of the first day's play was the brilliant form shown by Mr. E. M. Baerlin, who won the amateur championship in 1914. He met a good match player in Capt. R. K. Price, who, despite a gallant fight, was quite outplayed by the holder. Good form was also shown by Capt. V. H. Pennell, who defeated a comparative novice in Capt. M. W. Boivill. Captain Pennell plays quite a different game to Baerlin, and despite a strong return and his overhead railroad service, which is very difficult to take, he has not the accuracy or finish of the champion. The closest match of the day was that in which Mr. Marshall defeated Mr. Raphael by 3 sets to 2.

The fortunes of the game were constantly changing, and the issue was in doubt right up to the end.

The complete results of the first day's play were as follows:

First Round

C. T. Agar defeated E. B. Noel by 1 set to 2 (retired); E. A. C. Druse defeated P. Hicks by 3 sets to love; E. M. Baerlin (holder) defeated Capt. R. K. Price by 3 sets to 1; J. F. Marshall defeated E. G. Raphael by 3 sets to 2; Capt. V. H. Pennell defeated Capt. M. W. Boivill by 3 sets to love; The Hon. C. N. Bruce and A. D. Erskine Lindop, scurched.

On the second day the first round was concluded by Capt. W. Haig defeating Major Evans by three sets to love. In the second round Mr. Druse defeated Mr. Agar with comparative ease by three sets to love. Mr. Marshall, by dint of a run of very remarkable service, won all three sets against the Hon. C. N. Bruce. Mr. Marshall is a player of moods; but he certainly found his game on this occasion, and was much too good for his opponent.

On the third day, the remaining match in the second round was played off between Mr. Baerlin and Captain Haig, and although the latter made a brave struggle, he was only able to get the third game of the third set. Baerlin continued to show first class form, and won comfortably by three sets to love.

PROFESSIONALS WIN IN BENEFIT GOLF

NEW YORK, New York —

Following are the colleges which have entered:

Ohio State, University, 49 men; University of Michigan, 41; University of Chicago, 41; University of Wisconsin, 36; State University of Iowa, 34; Purdue University, 32; Notre Dame University, 26; University of Minnesota, 25; Northwestern University, 25; Miami University, 17; Kansas University, 17; Indiana University, 14; University of Nebraska, 13; Iowa State A. and M. College, 11; Michigan State A. and M. College, 8; Wabash College, 8; Drake University, 7; Michigan Western State Normal, 6; Knox College, 3; American School of Osteopathy, 1; Lake Forest University, 1.

In many ways, the program has been changed for the benefit of the spectator, also. The leading distances in the shotput, discus, hammer, and javelin throws, will be marked by flags the color of the college of the performers. This system is borrowed from the Olympic games. The javelin will be thrown in a fashion, new to the Conference. The permission of free style throws, of former times, has been done away with, to conform to Amateur Athletic Union regulations. The shaft must now be thrown by the middle.

Six of the greatest individual athletes in the west will be seen in action. They are C. E. Johnson, Michigan; W. F. Sylvester, Missouri; E. N. Gilliland, Notre Dame; G. C. Buchheit, Illinois; W. D. Griffith, Ohio State, and P. W. Graham, Chicago. These men will clash in numerous events. Johnson is about the most redoubtable athlete developed by a western university since the days of Lieut. R. L. Simpson of Missouri, world record holder in the hurdles. For the coming meet, a feature of interest has been added, for Lieutenant Simpson, himself, has taken over the training of W. F. Sylvester, who is his cousin. Simpson and Sylvester are striving hard to perfect the latter's form in the hurdles to the extent that he will be able to defeat Johnson. The training is invaluable to Simpson, himself, for the latter is to go abroad as a member of the American expeditionary force track team in the coming inter-allied games.

In many ways, the program has been changed for the benefit of the spectator, also. The leading distances in the shotput, discus, hammer, and javelin throws, will be marked by flags the color of the college of the performers. This system is borrowed from the Olympic games. The javelin will be thrown in a fashion, new to the Conference. The permission of free style throws, of former times, has been done away with, to conform to Amateur Athletic Union regulations. The shaft must now be thrown by the middle.

Francis Ouimet played the most consistent golf of the four except on the greens, while Brady did not do so badly in this department of the game but was considerably off his game in all other branches. Gifford, likewise, was not playing his usual follow-up game, and lacked the brilliant recovery shots which usually feature his play. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Boston 0 0 0 1 2 6 1 0 - 7 12 0

Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0

Batteries—Demaree and Gowdy; Hogg and Adams. Umpires—Byron and Harrington.

GIANTS DEFEAT BROOKLYN

NEW YORK, New York — Brooklyn, after gaining a two-run lead on the Giants here

THE CHICAGO RIVER TUG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
The vertical cliff of the Masonic Temple across the river rose in gray solidity above the rectangular crags and projections of lesser buildings, themselves foregrounded, amid smoke and drifts of steam, by coal piles, bunkers, and freight houses, from between and above which rose cranes, derricks, pile drivers, and such other indications of constructional activities unseen.

A tug, coming down stream against the current, which, be it noted flows out of, not into Lake Michigan, upstream, not down, changed course, turned to starboard, and swept in a close turn over toward the farther shore. As the boat turned, one caught momentarily the sweep of line emphasized by the guards from the high stern aft to the low stern. There's a curious dashing forwardness about a tug. Low aft, there is a sweep and flare of lines forward and up from the wide stern to the crown of the stem that takes the eye pleasure in strong but subtle curves. With a high front to meet the heavily choppy seas of the lakes, low and wide aft to take the pull of the hawsers and a heavy tow probably laboring in a sea way, the Chicago River tug is a type as characteristic of a given port and field of work as is the Cardiff collier, the Tyne-side tramp, or the lake freighter, wheel and deckhouses and smokestack forward, all hold and hatches clear aft to her rudder post.

The artist commented on the tug's lines to the dock watchman. The watchman was interested.

"Lines in a tug. Well, now, I'm glad you noticed that. People don't mostly notice the river, let alone a tug. It's just the Chicago River to them, and that's all. A lot of 'em I reckon think of it yet as it was years ago, before them engineers building the drainage canal turned it around in its bed and made it run the other way into the Illinois River. Then it was just dark, skinned with drifting ash and dirt, and all swirls with floating oil. She's sort o' different since; kind of a deep green that don't hardly change much one year's end to the next, though I reckon she's yet kind of sluggish up along the north branch."

"But about those tugs," suggested the artist.

"Well . . . a tug's sort of concentrated on her job, seems to me, more than 'most any other boat. And she's got imagination, too. Her lines show you that. Some of these combined freight and passenger boats look fairly tidy, but they don't seem connected in their thinking, hopping around between fruit farm ports, steel docks, lumber docks and excursion piers, and carrying as many different kinds of freight on their lower decks as there's different sorts of people up above. Now, a plain freighter ain't like that . . . she seems a lot more sure of just what she's doing. I reckon that's why a tug looks so sort of attractive: she just don't do nothing but tug."

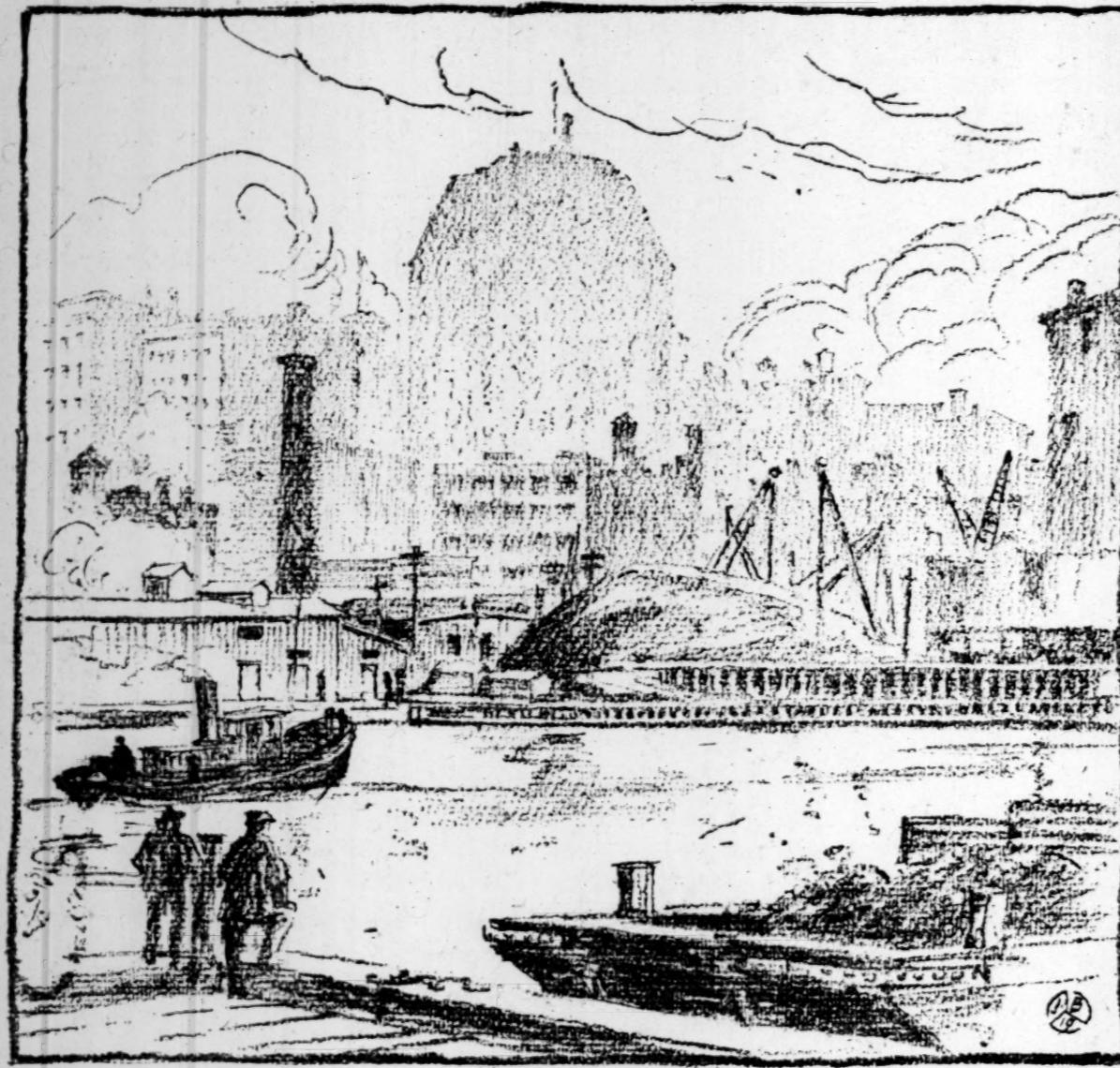
"There's a difference in tugs, though?"

"I sh'd say so. Now you take that one that went up stream a while ago. You can see, for all her bluff of towing bitts and guards a foot wide, and the front they've built on her, she's nothing, but a barge with a set of engines and a rudder. Why, they say she even carries freight on the river. That ain't no job for a real tug. But that one—" He pointed to one passing.

"The Mary M. now, she's a real tug, aft and thwartships and below, bitts to smokestack. And lines! There ain't a yacht in the outer harbor that's prettier forward or has a nicer run aft, and with it all, the seat on the water and the engine power to take the pull of a heavy tow. There's an awful lot in the placing of the bitts. Too far this way, and she'll be trying to kick the hawser loose with her stern rail; too far that and her tow'll be trying to tread on her tail."

"An' did you ever notice how sure a tug seems of herself? Sort of more confidence than anything else on the river. She's a little thin, and when you see her come and pick up some big freighter, maybe in a running sea, she seems to be sort of saying: 'Don't you fuss. I'll get you out of that.' And the big boat, in sight of home, has to trust to a little perky snipe she could pack in her hold. Some of those big lake boats take a bit of handling, too. The river ain't too wide at its best, and there's a nice judgment asked of the tug captain and the wheelman on the tow to snake her up between and past other boats going both ways, with maybe half a foot or less to spare between their guards and not even brushing, through the draw of bridges just wide enough to pass 'em, and around the corner into mebbe the south branch to nose up comfortable under the windows of some big office building with the stenographers looking down her smokestacks."

"Sometimes you can see, for a minute or two what looks like a real traffic jam of tugs up above bridges. But they're careful of rubbing each other for all their guards. A tug captain is mighty tender of that little bit of space between his tow and another boat, or the dock. When a big boat is just barely moving she hits anything she touches an awful heavy blow. You just figure two boats passing, and maybe one's come sort of sharp round the corner of the basin or is backing out of a slip. The man at the wheel has to take account of the speed of his own boat, the speed of the other, the space between them, the time they'll cover it to the moment of passing, the amount of drift, this way or that, perhaps, to be allowed for from current or wind pressure or both, balance 'em all one against another, and strike the point of balance and make his orders to the engineer and his own acts all in a second of time, maybe less. It ain't anything more. I know, than an automobile driver does on the streets 50 times a



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

NET WEIGHT RULE ON HAMS IS URGED

Weights and Measures Conference Votes in Favor of It—Packers Have Thus Far Been Able to Prevent Application



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Tied up at evening

lumber schooners lined both sides of it, ranked up in the basin, and spreading up into the north and south branches, and what with big sidewheelers, scows, flats, and a dozen other sorts of craft. There wasn't quite so many railroads then, and there was a lot more travel and carrying by water. Now, except for a few excursion and summer resort boats, there ain't any passenger business to speak of. What there is is mostly all freight.

Packers' Agent Successful

"The alarm was sounded among the big packers and an arrangement was made by which George P. McCabe, a former solicitor of the Department of Agriculture, was sent to Washington to try to secure a ruling that wrapped meats are not packages. He was to receive a fee of \$1000 and expenses to be divided among the big five. It was understood that, if successful, more was to be done for him. After several months' work he was successful in getting the decision he sought and his fee was doubled. In 1915 W. F. Bode caused the matter to be reopened, acting for the Wholesale Grocers Association. Again Mr. McCabe was sent to Washington and again he was successful.

The reason the packers were so anxious to get this ruling is disclosed by an investigation made at one of the packing plants in Chicago in January, 1918. It was found that the packers were selling these paper wrappings at from 225 per cent to 500 per cent profit, according to the meat inside the package. According to testimony taken by the commission, this action caused an increase of price to the consumer of from one-half cent to three cents per pound, as the butcher had to throw this expensive paper away and advance the price to the consumer to get out whole. Notwithstanding the Department of Agriculture ruling, the government would not submit to this and specified net weight in all army and navy contracts.

He wagged his hand sideways to a passing friend on 'yest-another tug, proudly stressing against a hawser, bringing a heavy freighter to a berth.

HARD CIDER CASES FOR GEORGIA COURTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—The Fulton County Grand Jury has returned eight true bills of indictment against the Mills Distributing Company of Atlanta and A. B. Fox, president of the company, charging possession and sale of hard cider containing from 3.59 to 5.87 per cent alcohol. The state prohibition law has an inhibition against any beverage containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol. This action is understood to be part of the program of the authorities to cope with bootlegging and other illicit liquor traffic, particularly in the city of Atlanta.

Decision Against Net Weight

Mr. Bode testified before the Congress committee: "The grocery trade, after a conference with the Food Department, inaugurated a committee called the Uniform Taxes Committee of the Wholesale Grocers Association. I was put in charge and was able in the course of five years to correct practically all the evils of the trade so that goods were sold at net weight. But when I ran up against the packer I ran up against the hardest proposition that I ever ran up against in my

RED CROSS FORMS A WORLD LEAGUE

Object Is Coordinated Dissemination of Public Health Propaganda as Outlined by the Cannes Medical Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A worldwide public health campaign is the aim of the League of Red Cross Societies, which is already officially recognized by the principal powers. Its objects are approved in Article 25 of the covenant of the League of Nations, which reads:

"The members of the league agree to encourage and promote the establishment and cooperation of duly authorized voluntary national Red Cross organizations, having as purposes improvement of health, the prevention of disease, and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world."

Those who believe that a public health campaign thus conducted throughout the world would not ultimately exert the intended salutary effect upon mankind, but would rather disseminate throughout the world propaganda tending to spread rather than prevent disease, and in the interests of a single school of medicine, express keen interest in the more detailed accounts of the aims of the League of Red Cross Societies, which have been given by Henry P. Davison, leader of the American Red Cross work in the war and now chairman of the board of governors of the worldwide Red Cross affiliation.

Forces Well Marshaled

The need of that work, he adds, was never greater, and the forces to perform the service were never so well marshaled as at present, because of the necessity due to the war.

The first efforts of the league, according to Mr. Davison, will probably have to do with "subjects of public health, sanitation, tuberculosis, nursing, child welfare, malaria," etc.

The organization as centered at Geneva will receive from every Red Cross society any information bearing on such subjects, and this would be communicated to all other Red Cross societies.

"By this method," said Mr. Davison, "the entire world would be kept fully informed of the latest and best practices in various subjects."

It is expected that there will be established at Geneva a bureau which will devote itself, not to the actual study of disease, but to the coordination of the results of such studies. It would receive reports of work done by research bureaux, and disseminate such reports among those bureaux, "avoiding duplication, and resulting in intelligent direction of endeavor."

The director-general of the league, in charge of actual work, is Lieutenant Sir David Henderson, K. C. B., who from 1913 to 1918 was British director-general of military aeronautics. He has been interested in the Red Cross movement since its inception.

The third of these objects, it is declared, is a proper function of the Red Cross, in accordance with its original purposes. The other two, it is submitted, and particularly the second, could easily be used as a cloak under which the ends of a single school of medicine, already in control of the American Red Cross and the United States Public Health Service, might be served.

The scope of the program of this League of Red Cross Societies is vast. The articles of association were signed by authorized representatives of Red Cross societies of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, these representatives forming the board of governors. Eventually this board will consist of more than 15 members. Invitations to join the league have been issued to the Red Cross societies of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Denmark, Greece, Holland, India, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, and Venezuela. It is expected that eventually the league will include the Red Cross societies of all the world.

Indorsement of Medical Experts

The program received unanimous indorsement from the medical experts who met at Cannes, France, in April. This conference was presided over by Dr. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins University, and Professor Roux, successor of Pasteur, and included health experts from various countries.

The league plans, through its headquarters at Geneva, to stimulate the peace-time activities of all national Red Cross societies, to help them grow and carry out the program laid down at the Cannes conference. It is pointed

INDEPENDENT VOTERS PLAN FOR NEW PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—At the twelfth annual conference on weights and measures recently held at the Bureau of Standards in this city and attended by more than 300 weights and measure officials from every state in the Union, the committee on resolutions reported in favor of the resolution designating wrapped hams and shoulders as package goods and asking the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture so to construe them. This was adopted by the conference.

Back of that is some interesting history. While every other package of foods has to be marked with its contents, the meat packers have been able to prevent the application of the law to ham and bacon. In the congressional investigation last winter, Francis J. Heney said: "In the winter of 1914 it seemed that the Bureau of Chemistry would construe the Pure Food Act so that meats wrapped in paper would be considered as a 'package,' in which case they would have to be sold at net weight."

"They refused. We came on to Washington and had a hearing before the solicitor of the Department of Agriculture, and we put in the evidence of the wholesale grocers, who declared that wrapped ham and bacon were in package form. The butchers said the same thing. A decision was not rendered for a year and a half, and then it was found that hams and bacons when wrapped were not in package form."

INDEPENDENT VOTERS PLAN FOR NEW PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Early in September, in a city of the middle west there will be held a conference of independent voters, organized by the committee of 48 of this city, to give independent voters a chance to agree on a joint program of orderly progressive legislation and unified action. This program will take the form of a new political party of an association, as the circumstances at that time dictate. The committee is now receiving letters indicating that there are a large number of persons who are discontented with the present political parties and what are called reactionary tendencies.

BONE DRY BILL SIGNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Governor Gardner has signed the Bone Dry Enforcement Bill prohibiting the sale, transportation or the giving away of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes after Jan. 16, 1920. Power of enforcement is placed in the hands of the regular county and state officers. This measure does not contain a search and seizure clause.

Indorsement of Medical Experts

The program received unanimous indorsement from the medical experts who met at Cannes, France, in April.

This conference was presided over by Dr. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins University, and Professor Roux, successor of Pasteur, and included health experts from various countries.

The league plans, through its headquarters at Geneva, to stimulate the peace-time activities of all national Red Cross societies, to help them grow and carry out the program laid down at the Cannes conference. It is pointed

Walk-Over Boot Shops

153 Woodward Avenue

260 Woodward Avenue

2960 Woodward Avenue, Highland Park

DETROIT

Men's, Boys' and Youth's Shoes

Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes

Wardrobe and Adams Ave., DETROIT

222-228 Woodward Avenue

DETROIT

Presenting

CORRECT STYLES

Costumers to Gentlewomen

June, July and August

are Awning Months

Place your order

now for a GOSS AWNING.

It will

prove highly satis-

factory.

"MADE GOOD SINCE 1883"

Kuhn's

Makers of High Grade Candies

216 Woodward Avenue

DETROIT, MICH.

LUNCHEON

SUPPER

Gates Manor Dining Room

1165 WOODWARD AVE. at Ferry, DETROIT

Business Men's Lunch 11:30 to 2—4:45

Dinner 5:30 to 8—7:30

Table d'Hôte Breakfast, Lunch and Dinner

11:30 a.m. till all day

Special Sunday Dinner 6 to 8—\$1.25

Special attention given to private luncheons and banquets.

Phones Northwest 196, 956 and 533 M.

All kid gloves bought here repaired free.

Dependable Merchandise at reasonable prices.

CACAO MEN SEE GOOD DAYS AHEAD

Embargo on Their Product Lifted and Prohibition Era Expected to Increase Demand

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone.—Cacao planters and exporters in Panama, Colombia, and Ecuador, are rejoicing over the lifting of the embargo against their product. They suffered severely during the war, because they could not get space on the limited shipping available, and even now the freight is very high, amounting to more than 10 per cent of the current price.

The coming of prohibition in the United States has raised the hopes of cacao planters, as it is believed that coca and chocolate will supplant alcoholic beverages in many instances, and the coming of the war has increased the demand.</p

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Household Service on a Business Basis

Possibilities of the "Shift" System

The mere mention of the Eight-Hour Law, as applied to domestic service, instantly arouses opposition in the minds of many housewives. Probably the chief reason for this lies in the fact that women consider the "shift" system a substitute for the accustomed method. As a result, there flashes into thought a confused picture of unnumbered housewives flinging all familiar habit to the winds, and embarking upon unpathed seas where maids and mistresses vie with each other in gaining the upper hand.

The truth of the matter is, according to one woman who has for some months been testing, in her own home, the employment of domestic helpers on an eight-hour basis, that it is not in the least designed to supplant the old system in every case. "On the contrary," said this lady, "it is recognized by the advocates of this new plan that many mistresses are entirely satisfied with their system of having servants who live in the house and are within call for, perhaps, 14 hours out of the 24; also, there are individual and community circumstances which appear to make the 'shift' system both undesirable and unpractical. At the same time, there do exist great numbers of dissatisfied women, those who cannot find proper servants to come into their homes and those whose ideals of efficiency and of justice demand something better than the old plan. Such women, if they investigate the eight-hour system, deliberately appeal to a class of women not hitherto met with in household service. By bringing these into the field, they automatically release an equal number of workers for the benefit of women who wish to continue with their accustomed way. Thus it is not required to change, at a wild and unintelligent leap, from one system to the other; it is simply offered as a suggestion that the new way might prove beneficial if operating alongside the old.

Women who have been servants for years, and who understand only the old plan, are not expected to seek service under the "shift" system; but it is expected, and in part it has been proved, that there are women who, though never having entered domestic service before, are eager to try it under freer and more business-like conditions. If, perhaps, they have families needing them for a part of the day, they can manage to give their attention, for periods varying from four to eight hours, in helping care for another's home. They come and go at stated hours, they bring their own luncheons, for the eating of which time is set apart, and they expect to work faithfully and efficiently for the period that they are on duty. For the very reason that, after hours, these women are free, they cannot reasonably expect to earn and save what the ordinary servants were able to earn and save under the old system. There is always a give and take in whatever path. These women may not earn large salaries (salaries, of course, would differ in various places and conditions), but they gain in independence and in their self-respecting attitude toward their work.

"You spoke of last week's exhibition. We had quite a discussion over Betty's going; for it so happened that I could not take her. Her monthly allowance was spent, except a portion saved for pink hair ribbons; but she finally decided, saying: 'Pink ribbons next month, pictures this.' She purchased her own catalogue in advance, so naturally she studied it, and I with her! (By the way, an art catalogue is puzzling, at a child's first attempt, but I have seen grown-ups have a worse occasion with a time-table, for instance.) Then we planned which numbers she most wished to see, and she went with a quite definite campaign before her. From her later report, I felt that she got much out of her afternoon, though she confided to me that the Egyptian photogravures were not interesting and the Sphinx (she mispronounced it, too) was 'plain homely.' Next year's history course may remedy that opinion, however.

"As for the mistress' gains: At first thought, it would seem that she pays more under the new system than under the old. There is sure to be a saving in food and fuel, besides a very real, if intangible, saving in the wear and tear on the household furnishings, the use of water, lights, etc., incurred by the lodging of workers under the old method; but the greatest gain for the housekeeper is in the higher grade of worker and the more intelligent service which she brings. It must be remembered that the class of worker under the new system will presumably be of quite a different order from the class with which mistresses have usually dealt. There is the greatest possible difference, for instance, in the speed and efficiency with which an untrained worker will dust a room, and the capable way in which a householder assistant can be taught to do it by trained supervisor.

"Hence it may be readily understood that there is no attempt to change the former servant into a household assistant, working eight hours a day and paid perhaps 30 or 40 cents an hour. It is only desired to introduce housekeepers to a possible new asset—the educated, refined woman helper who, it has been proved, may, if she will, work harmoniously and well in the home during a part of each day, afterward departing to leave some one else in her place."

A Love of Art

"I must confess I don't see how you do it," remarked one mother to the other, as they discussed many things of feminine interest, during the afternoon call. "Now Elisabeth and Eleanor began public school together; they've had about the same home advantages—her eyes glanced over the attractive living room of her friend—and yet Elisabeth has so much more in some ways, inwardly, not outwardly, of course," she added.

"Tell me more about what you mean, can't you?" suggested the other mother.

"For instance, take the art exhibition at X's last week," replied the first speaker. "Of course, it was a really wonderful opportunity, and I did want

Eleanor to enjoy it; so I saved an afternoon and took her with me. It was such a disappointment to us both! She didn't enjoy it a bit, apparently, just fidgeted and only glanced at the pictures. Said she, 'I didn't know what they were about, didn't know how to find the titles in her catalogue; and, though she tried to be patient about it, she was plainly bored. So, naturally, I didn't enjoy myself as I had expected.'

The speaker paused and smiled, in spite of herself. "I verily believe the nicest thing we both saw there was your Elisabeth, carefully studying the pictures like any grown-up—catalogue in hand, and using it, too—and really knowing what it was all about and appreciating it. I saw her stop and discuss with an usher the unfortunate lighting upon a really fine portrait, and I heard the half-hour lecturer comment upon the child's 'admirably intelligent interest' in the exhibition. This is a long speech, I know; but I'd give so much if Eleanor were like that. Now, how do you do it for Elisabeth?"

The hostess smiled sympathetically. "Perhaps you credit her with knowing more than she really does. She is only 11, you know. Still, I think she has a genuine fondness for beauty anywhere, and art exhibits should be beautiful if rightly apprehended. As for my part in Betty's appreciation—well, one can do only about so much for another person, you know. But I have tried to do what I could, for I love pictures myself, though I do not draw or paint.

"In the first place, Betty's nursery pictures were few and very simply framed, changed now and then, and hung low enough on the wall so that she could see them comfortably. I did all I could to establish her early knowledge of colors by games with blocks, colored worsteds, and bright kindergarten papers; then came rainy day experiments in color combinations—warm tints, and neutral ones, or 'happy and sad,' I remember she called them. Later, came simple exercises in building up color scales from the lightest tint to the deepest shade. Presently Betty was choosing her own dress materials, and, though the results were not always perfect, yet she surely learned much through her choices. Today I can trust her to match any sample I may wish duplicated in the shops. A knowledge of color is such a real profit and pleasure to any person, it seems to me."

Here she laughed softly. "Do I bore you with all this?" she inquired. "I had no idea that it was such a process to explain; for the thing itself is so simple, after all. To continue, then—Betty and I are both fond of games, and there are a number of really instructive ones about artists and their works. The one which we most enjoy cost only 50 cents, and has given us three years' pleasure already. It is a pack of a hundred and sixty cards, played like Authors, each artist being represented by four pictures, well reproduced on as many cards in the pack. The masters range from Raphael and Titian, down to Winslow Homer and Lafarge; so any child may become quite familiar with many good pictures in short time, especially if a few simple books on art are judiciously offered now and then, to meet an increasing desire for information on points of interest. Any library or bookseller's will gladly furnish a list suitable for the purpose.

"You spoke of last week's exhibition. We had quite a discussion over Betty's going; for it so happened that I could not take her. Her monthly allowance was spent, except a portion saved for pink hair ribbons; but she finally decided, saying: 'Pink ribbons next month, pictures this.' She purchased her own catalogue in advance, so naturally she studied it, and I with her! (By the way, an art catalogue is puzzling, at a child's first attempt, but I have seen grown-ups have a worse occasion with a time-table, for instance.) Then we planned which numbers she most wished to see, and she went with a quite definite campaign before her. From her later report, I felt that she got much out of her afternoon, though she confided to me that the Egyptian photogravures were not interesting and the Sphinx (she mispronounced it, too) was 'plain homely.' Next year's history course may remedy that opinion, however.

"I do not want you to think that her taste is at all perfect. The main thing to note is that she has one, and that it is progressing.

"You recall last year's Spanish exhibition, which caused such a furor here and all over the country? I took Betty with me, and she was frankly and scornfully incredulous at the striking masses and riots of color flung on to canvas. When I thought over later, I realized that she must have considered it a serious waste of good paint, to no truthful purpose. Now, knowing something of tropical climate and scenery of Latin temperament and history, I could appreciate those paintings, but Betty at 10 had no reason whatever for understanding them. And in a way I was foolish to take her then, though she sometimes mentions the exhibition when we have an unusually colorful sunset or day at the beach.

"Art isn't wholly a matter of pictures either, you know. The most wonderful paintings are only imperfect reproductions of nature. Then why is not a real love of nature the foundation of all art? It seems to me that an ability to appreciate the weird beauty in a fog, purple shadows on new-fallen snow, or the exquisiteness of a clinging lichen is as great an accomplishment as the rapt adoration of some pictorial masterpiece.

"There, I've talked too much, but it's a big subject. 'Art is long,' you know, and the love for it is never achieved in a day. We all have it in a degree, and its quiet, steady cultivation may work wonders for us, both in our inner and outer life. Here come Eleanor and Betty now."

French Fashion Notes

PARIS. France — Present fashions are agreeably varied. Short sleeves, cut away far above the elbow, are much worn in afternoon and evening gowns, but those who prefer the long, clinging lines, while having the satisfaction of also being in the "fashion," still remain faithful to long, wide sleeves. The latter are specially becoming in soft tissues, such as georgette.

The speaker paused and smiled, in spite of herself. "I verily believe the nicest thing we both saw there was your Elisabeth, carefully studying the pictures like any grown-up—catalogue in hand, and using it, too—and really knowing what it was all about and appreciating it. I saw her stop and discuss with an usher the unfortunate lighting upon a really fine portrait, and I heard the half-hour lecturer comment upon the child's 'admirably intelligent interest' in the exhibition. This is a long speech, I know; but I'd give so much if Eleanor were like that. Now, how do you do it for Elisabeth?"

The hostess smiled sympathetically. "Perhaps you credit her with knowing more than she really does. She is only 11, you know. Still, I think she has a genuine fondness for beauty anywhere, and art exhibits should be beautiful if rightly apprehended. As for my part in Betty's appreciation—well, one can do only about so much for another person, you know. But I have tried to do what I could, for I love pictures myself, though I do not draw or paint.

"In the first place, Betty's nursery pictures were few and very simply framed, changed now and then, and hung low enough on the wall so that she could see them comfortably. I did all I could to establish her early knowledge of colors by games with blocks, colored worsteds, and bright kindergarten papers; then came rainy day experiments in color combinations—warm tints, and neutral ones, or 'happy and sad,' I remember she called them. Later, came simple exercises in building up color scales from the lightest tint to the deepest shade. Presently Betty was choosing her own dress materials, and, though the results were not always perfect, yet she surely learned much through her choices. Today I can trust her to match any sample I may wish duplicated in the shops. A knowledge of color is such a real profit and pleasure to any person, it seems to me."

Here she laughed softly. "Do I bore you with all this?" she inquired. "I had no idea that it was such a process to explain; for the thing itself is so simple, after all. To continue, then—Betty and I are both fond of games, and there are a number of really instructive ones about artists and their works. The one which we most enjoy cost only 50 cents, and has given us three years' pleasure already. It is a pack of a hundred and sixty cards, played like Authors, each artist being represented by four pictures, well reproduced on as many cards in the pack. The masters range from Raphael and Titian, down to Winslow Homer and Lafarge; so any child may become quite familiar with many good pictures in short time, especially if a few simple books on art are judiciously offered now and then, to meet an increasing desire for information on points of interest. Any library or bookseller's will gladly furnish a list suitable for the purpose.

"You spoke of last week's exhibition. We had quite a discussion over Betty's going; for it so happened that I could not take her. Her monthly allowance was spent, except a portion saved for pink hair ribbons; but she finally decided, saying: 'Pink ribbons next month, pictures this.' She purchased her own catalogue in advance, so naturally she studied it, and I with her! (By the way, an art catalogue is puzzling, at a child's first attempt, but I have seen grown-ups have a worse occasion with a time-table, for instance.) Then we planned which numbers she most wished to see, and she went with a quite definite campaign before her. From her later report, I felt that she got much out of her afternoon, though she confided to me that the Egyptian photogravures were not interesting and the Sphinx (she mispronounced it, too) was 'plain homely.' Next year's history course may remedy that opinion, however.

"I do not want you to think that her taste is at all perfect. The main thing to note is that she has one, and that it is progressing.

"You recall last year's Spanish exhibition, which caused such a furor here and all over the country? I took Betty with me, and she was frankly and scornfully incredulous at the striking masses and riots of color flung on to canvas. When I thought over later, I realized that she must have considered it a serious waste of good paint, to no truthful purpose. Now, knowing something of tropical climate and scenery of Latin temperament and history, I could appreciate those paintings, but Betty at 10 had no reason whatever for understanding them. And in a way I was foolish to take her then, though she sometimes mentions the exhibition when we have an unusually colorful sunset or day at the beach.

"Art isn't wholly a matter of pictures either, you know. The most wonderful paintings are only imperfect reproductions of nature. Then why is not a real love of nature the foundation of all art? It seems to me that an ability to appreciate the weird beauty in a fog, purple shadows on new-fallen snow, or the exquisiteness of a clinging lichen is as great an accomplishment as the rapt adoration of some pictorial masterpiece.

"There, I've talked too much, but it's a big subject. 'Art is long,' you know, and the love for it is never achieved in a day. We all have it in a degree, and its quiet, steady cultivation may work wonders for us, both in our inner and outer life. Here come Eleanor and Betty now."

after box, in search of some quickly wanted article.

The ideal thing, many believe, for any home is a spacious cedar closet, with two or three poles stretched across it and generous shelf and drawer space. With such a closet, it is a comparatively simple matter to work out a system of arrangement by which the winter things may be expeditiously put away and just as expeditiously brought forth when wanted.

are planted, which means now, in the latitude of Boston. The seeds are even slower to sprout than those of Swiss chard, so that soaking them in warm water for twelve hours or more is worth while. The plants will require careful cultivation and weeding until they get well established, but after that they will grow rampant. The average gardener maker fails to give them enough room by half. They seldom grow more than foot high, but if left to their own devices will spread on the ground until they have a diameter of four or five feet. It is best to keep them cut back to two or three feet. You can shear off one side completely, without hurting the plant. The leaves will come out again in a few days. Then you can follow the same plan with the other side. Use only the tender young leaves.

If you are fond of spinach, you will find it a wise plan to make a planting of New Zealand spinach expressly for winter. The leaves are easily canned, and, when brought to the table during the cold weather, can hardly be distinguished from fresh-cut spinach. The generous canning of this vegetable can be heartily recommended. Because of their habit of renewing themselves repeatedly, Swiss chard and New Zealand spinach require comparatively little room. A short row of each will be sufficient for the average family. Most beginners make the mistake of planting altogether too much.

Beet greens make a strong appeal to many persons. It is often a good plan to sow some beets especially for greens, putting them in rather thickly. Some of the seedsmen sell packages of seeds marked for greens. It is suggested that the gardener this year try planting a row or two of sugar beets, with the purpose of eating the tops. Many consider that they make the best of all greens. No one, however, is advised to try growing sugar beets for the purpose of making syrup, as was suggested in some of the papers last season. The plan is not a success in the small garden.

After the early beets have been dug, the ground which they occupy may be given over to Chinese cabbage. This is another excellent vegetable, which is just becoming well-known. Perhaps you will find it catalogued as Pe Tsai or Wong Bok, or possibly as celery cabbage. It has but little resemblance to cabbage when growing, looking more like cos lettuce. The leaves may be cooked, but it is better to serve them raw in a salad like lettuce. If the heart of the plant is taken, it will be found blanched white and remarkably crisp. At a season of the year when good lettuce is hard to obtain, Chinese cabbage will be at its best, and it is excellent when eaten with sugar or with mayonnaise dressing. Tying up the heads is sometimes resorted to, in order to effect a more complete blanching of the inside leaves. If you decide that you will add this oriental vegetable to your list, don't start planting the seeds too soon. Spring planting almost invariably fails, because the plants shoot up to seed, but after the 1st of July, you will have no trouble in getting perfect heads.

If you have had any experience in gardening, you have learned that growing lettuce in hot weather is not an easy task. At this season, however, you can get good heads if you use plenty of water and practice transplanting once or twice. It is always best to start the plants in a seed bed and then set them in the open ground. American housewives apparently prefer tight-headed lettuce, but cooks across the water have a liking for the tender young leaves of the plants before the heads are formed. They are really unsurpassed for flavor. If you have difficulty in growing good head lettuce, try one of the loose-leaved kinds, like Grand Rapids.

The only way to get hot-weather lettuce is to use water very freely and to give shade in the middle of the day. Certain varieties, like Salamander, Mignonette, and Little Gem, are more resistant to heat than the other kinds. Sometimes lettuce can be grown successfully in cold frames, when it will not thrive in the open ground. A frame roughly put together with old boards will serve, but it should contain rich soil and the plants be given plenty of room. Water is easily applied, under such circumstances, and the plants are lightly shaded. Probably the boards break the drying winds, which is the explanation of the unusual success attained by this plan.

Persons familiar with restaurant prices know that the so-called French endive is by no means an inexpensive luxury, when ordered from the menu card. Yet the garden maker may have any reasonable quantity of this salad plant at the expenditure of a few cents for seeds. The seed will be sold under the name of Witloof chicory. Plants should be grown without difficulty. Put the seed in now and thin the plants to stand six inches apart. When winter comes, dig up the roots and store them in a cold place. From time to time, plant a few roots in boxes of earth in the cellar, and cover them with three inches of sand. Keep

the boxes in a warm place, preferably near the furnace, and in two or three weeks you will have fine heads of French endive growing through the sand. Cut them off just above the roots and a new growth will spring up. Although the sand is not necessary, it serves to make the heads tighter. This is such a simple way of providing a salad for winter, that any person with even a tiny back yard may adopt it. Another salad plant which can be forced just as easily is sea-kale, which is becoming popular in England, and the only drawback to its cultivation in the United States is that it needs two seasons of growth to get large enough for forcing.

While these are among the principal salad plants and greens, the list is by no means exhausted. Dandelions may be grown with perfect ease in the home garden, and may be blanched by tying up or covering them with straw, as well as to make them appeal to the eye as well as to the palate, when served on the table. Seed put in this spring will produce plants for eating a year from now.

Some persons have a fondness for peppergrass, the delicate, piquant leaves of which make an excellent salad. A small bed will keep the table supplied. Few edible plants grow more quickly, peppergrass being ready to pick in three weeks from the time the seed is sown. Cut off part of the leaves, and a second cutting will be made possible a few days later. This is particularly a spring salad, as peppergrass will not grow well when hot weather comes.

Strawberry Tarts—Make the tart shells of medium short paste. Wash, hull, and sugar 2 baskets of berries; fill the tart shells with the sugared berries and put a heaping teaspoon of currant jelly on top of each. Bake 15 minutes, or until the crust is done. Serve cold or hot, heaped with whipped cream.

Strawberry Meringue—Wash, hull, and chop coarsely ripe berries; fill 3 cups and dust them with sugar. Split a square sponge, or light cup cake. Spread the berries between and on top. Have ready a meringue, made of the stiffly beaten whites of 3 eggs, beaten with 6 teaspoons of powdered sugar. Heap the meringue on top of the berries and put them in a not oven long enough to brown lightly.

Strawberry Cobbler—Line a square baking pan with good rich crust. Wash and hull 2 baskets of ripe berries. Fill the crust with the fruit, sprinkle with 1½ cups of sugar, dot with teaspoonfuls of currant jelly and bake in moderate oven until the crust is done. If desired, a meringue may be added or the cobbler may be left plain and eaten, hot or cold, with plain sweet cream.

Strawberry Puffs—Chop a quart of berries and add 2 cups of sugar. Make a batter of 2 beaten eggs, 2 tablespoons of melted butter, a saltspoon of salt, 1 cup of milk, and 1¼ cups of flour with 2 level teaspoons of baking powder sifted in it. Mix well and fill buttered custard cups with alternate layers of batter and berries with batter on top. Steam for a half hour and serve with hard sauce, foamy sauce, or strawberry syrup, made as that described for shortcake.

Strawberry Omelet—Make a 6-egg omelet, omitting the whites of 2 of the eggs. Take 1 cup of fresh berries, halve them and dust with sugar, beat the egg whites stiff, adding 2 teaspoons of sugar, and mix with the berries. When the omelet has set, spread with the berry mixture and put in a very hot oven 2 minutes; fold over and serve on a hot dish, dusted with powdered sugar.

Large, firm berries are often served unhulled, to be dipped in powdered sugar. Small berries do nicely for cooking purposes, providing they are ripe and of good flavor. In fact, persons living in the country prefer small wild berries for jam, whenever they can find them in sufficient quantity for the purpose.

Strawberry Soup—Wash and hull 2 baskets of ripe berries. Cover them with a pint of boiling water, adding a stick of cinnamon, 4 cloves, and ¾ cup of sugar. Stew gently until the berries are perfectly soft, then thicken slightly with a little cornstarch dissolved in water; strain through a fine sieve and serve in cups, hot or cold, with a teaspoonful of

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

AUSTRALASIAN TRADE BENEFITS

United States Must Import on Enlarged Scale From Commonwealth, Says Big Manufacturers Export Organization

NEW YORK, New York—The United States must import more from Australia to hold its trade gains from that country. In a summary published by the American Manufacturers Export Association it is said that local manufacture has been stimulated by the cutting off of sources of supply of many millions of dollars of imported goods. Australian manufacturers are rapidly learning to hold their own even where dealers prefer imported articles, such as automobile tires.

"American manufactures in the Australian field are worth winning and holding," the report says. "America would have served its own best interests by shipping Australian orders during the war, irrespective of cost and of domestic shortage. Business lost in the United States could have been more easily regained than that lost in Australia."

"Recognition by the consuming public of our dependence on foreign sources of supply will result in a ready agreement for tariff revision. While there are people who exercise preference for British made goods, it is largely for some special reason concerned with the product itself. Among Australians by birth there is little concern as to which nation overseas supplies their requirements after qualities and prices have been judged."

"The war has created a better understanding between Britain and America. We have imported from the United States very largely, and are ready to continue, but we are not exporting to America to the extent that would make a continuance of our big importations likely."

United States trade with Australia for nine months ended with March, 1919, compared with the corresponding period of 1918 was as follows:

Trade with Australia

Imports to U.S. 1919 1918

Exports to Australia \$2,581,000 \$4,618,000

Imports fr. Australia \$1,662,000 24,048,000

POSITION OF THE CANADIAN BANKS

OTTAWA, Ontario—The principal changes in the position of Canadian chartered banks in April compared with the preceding month follow:

Bank of Canada

Res fund \$19,750,336 \$17,433,522

Note circulation 23,558,552 21,678,510

Demand depns 571,412,857 566,759,258

Notice depns 1,070,983,080 1,037,821,566

Dep out Can. 212,649,478 219,104,607

Current colls 80,253,572 80,253,572

Domestic notes 177,085,317 172,651,932

Dep out gen. 122,200,000 108,350,000

Call loan in Can. 4,091,444 3,670,337

Call loans out 15,500,666 14,900,442

Cur. loans Can. 1,197,986,523 1,171,196,600

Cur. loans out 123,523,561 122,984,608

Total assets 2,352,996,456 2,358,153,819

Total assets 2,607,152,788 2,612,163,711

MOTOR STOCKS ARE ACTIVE FEATURES

Considering that it was a pre-holiday market, yesterday's trading on the New York Stock Exchange displayed a strong tone. The motor issues were again conspicuously strong. Studebaker recording a net gain of 9% for the day. General Motors gained 5%. U. S. Steel ex-dividend, closing with a net gain of 7%. Crucible moved up 2%. Goodrich 1%. U. S. Rubber 3%. Texas Company 3%, Union Pacific 1%. Southern Pacific 2%. Willys-Overland 1%. On the Boston exchange Mayflower & Old Colony gained 3% and Swift 1%.

BUSINESS BRISK IN RETAIL TRADE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Business generally, the Federal Reserve Board declares, is returning to normal, and during the month of May there was an upward trend indicated in transactions with evidences of great activity in certain lines, especially those related to the leading retail trades which have felt the release of buying power held back during the war.

NEW LONE STAR GAS STOCK

NEW YORK, New York—The Lone Star Gas Company has decided to issue \$4,000,000 new stock, which will be offered to present stockholders at par, \$100 a share, on the basis of four new shares for each six shares now owned. This will bring the authorized and outstanding capital up to \$10,000,000. Proceeds from the sale of stock will be used to construct a main 18-inch pipe line about 45 miles long, which will give the company a large gas reserve for present customers, and add about 20,000 new consumers.

MONEY MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Mercantile paper 5% @ 5%. Sterling 60 day bills 4.60%, commercial 60-day bills 4.60%, demand 4.63%, cables 4.64%. France demand 6.42, cables 6.40. Gilders demand 39.1-16, cables 39.14. Lite demand 8.42, cables 8.40. Government and railroad bonds firm. Time loans strong, 60 days, 90 days, 6 months, 5 1/2 @ 5%. Call money firm, high 5, low 4.5, ruling rate 5, closing bid 4%, offered at 5, last loan 4%. Bank acceptances 4%.

NEW YORK, New York—Mercantile paper 5% @ 5%. Sterling 60 day bills 4.60%, commercial 60-day bills 4.60%, demand 4.63%, cables 4.64%. France demand 6.42, cables 6.40. Gilders demand 39.1-16, cables 39.14. Lite demand 8.42, cables 8.40. Government and railroad bonds firm. Time loans strong, 60 days, 90 days, 6 months, 5 1/2 @ 5%. Call money firm, high 5, low 4.5, ruling rate 5, closing bid 4%, offered at 5, last loan 4%. Bank acceptances 4%.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Thursday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	83	83 1/4	82 1/2	83
Am Can	59	59 1/2	58 1/2	59
Am Car & Fdry	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104
Am Int Corp	92	91 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
Am Loop	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Am Pdft	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Am Sugar	133	133 1/2	132 1/2	133
Am T & T	107	107 1/2	106 1/2	108
Am Woolen	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	92 1/2
Anaconda	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Atchison	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Baldwin	164 1/2	164 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
Balt & Ohio	103 1/2	104 1/2	103	103
Beth Steel	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
B.R.T.	27 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Can Pacific	164	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2
Cent Leather	96	96 1/2	95 1/2	96
Chandler	188	181	188	191
Ches & Ohio	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	68
Chic & St P	45 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
C. I. P. Co.	207	207	206	207
Chino	40	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Corn Products	66 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2
Crucible Steel	82	84 1/2	81 1/2	84 1/2
Cuba Cane	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
De pdft	82 1/2	82 1/2	82	82 1/2
Gen Electric	168	168 1/2	168	168 1/2
Globe Mfg	204	210	203	209
Int. Mer Man	77 1/2	78 1/2	76 1/2	78 1/2
do pdft	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Inspiration	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Kennecott	55 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
Max Motor	48 1/2	50 1/2	48 1/2	50 1/2
Middleton	52	53	52 1/2	53
N. Y. N. H. & H.	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
No Pacific	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Ohio Cities Gas	51 1/2	55	54 1/2	55
Pan-Am Pet	95	97 1/2	94 1/2	95
Penn.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47	47
Raven Arrow	59 1/2	61 1/2	58 1/2	60 1/2
Reading	22 1/2	23	22 1/2	22 1/2
Rep I. & Steel	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2
Royal Dut N.Y.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
S. Railway	31 1/2	32	31	31 1/2
Studebaker	98 1/2	107 1/2	98 1/2	107 1/2
Texas & Pacific	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
U. S. Rubber	111 1/2	111	113	111 1/2
U. S. Steel	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2
U. S. Food	79 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
Utah Copper	80	81	80	80 1/2
Westinghouse	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Willys-Over.	37 1/2	39 1/2	37 1/2	39 1/2
Total sales, 1,535,360 shares.				

*Ex-dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3d 4 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
4th 4 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Victory	100.00	100.00	99.92	99.92

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5s	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Angl French 5s	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
City of Bordeaux 6s	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
City of Lyons 6s	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
City Municipal 6s	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
City of Paris 6s	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s	191 1/2	190	190	190
Un King 5 1/2s, 1921	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s, 1928	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

COLONIAL WOOL SALES IN LONDON

Scarcity of Merino and Crossbred Qualities a Dominating Feature, but Is Not Expected to Last Much Longer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRADFORD, England (May 12)—The second series of colonial wool sales in London, which opened on May 6, is dominated by the same conditions as the first, namely, a marked scarcity of merino and fine crossbred qualities, which the government's scheme for supplying topmakers by "outright

CANADA'S INDIANS SLOWLY INCREASING

Report of Department States That Indians Are Instructed in Modern Farming—Competition Stimulates Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—According to the report of the Department of Indian Affairs of Canada, the Indian population is slowly but steadily increasing. According to a census of last year the Indian population was 105,998, and 3296 Eskimos.

Speaking of the greater production campaign, the report which is for the year ending March 31, 1918, states that in the opinion of the department it overshadowed all other considerations in its importance during the present year, and the utmost efforts have been made to place larger areas under crop on the Indian reserves throughout the Dominion. Urgent instructions were issued in connection with this subject to all the Indian agents, and I am glad, remarks the deputy superintendent-general, to report that they have energetically complied with the wish of the department in this great work. In the western provinces, of course, this season's crop has not been so successful as had been anticipated, owing to the adverse climatic conditions.

The department assists the Indians each year in the purchase of seed grain, and during the present season greater assistance than usual has been given in order to make possible the cultivation of larger areas on the reserves.

Indian Fairs Organized

After speaking of the supervision by the department of the agricultural activities of the Indians in Ontario by employing field agents who instruct the Indians in modern methods of farming, the report states that Indian fall fairs are now being organized under the department's agents. Standing crop competitions in corn and oats, and vegetable-garden contests are promoted under the supervision of the field agents on many of the reserves each year. Prizes were given during the present season for vegetable gardening and root and grain competitions at Walpole Island, Sarnia, Muncey, Oneida, Chippewa, Moraviant, Rama, Saugan, Rice Lake, Mud Lake, Alnwick, and Deseronto. Spring wheat growing competitions were held at the West Bay and Sheshegwaning reserves, and a potato-growing competition on the Garden River reserve. These competitions have had a good influence in stimulating greater production. The gardens were very clean and well cultivated this year. The young Indian is encouraged to take an interest in agriculture, practically every school in Ontario cultivating a school garden. On the Ft. William reserve the department started a new farm and at the request of the band of Indians spent \$27,000 from the band's funds in connection therewith. In Alberta both the Blackfoot reserve and the Bloods engage in greater production farming while in Saskatchewan about 15,000 acres of Indian lands are either now, or shortly will be, under cultivation. Comparing the year 1918 with the previous year, the Indians had 82,421 acres under crop as against 70,688 acres in 1917, the value of the farm products including live stock had increased from \$2,551,807 in 1917 to \$2,834,149. In every instance there was a most gratifying increase as regards land under crop, grain threshed and roots and hay harvested. The Indians of British Columbia are, it is noted, becoming practical expert fruitgrowers and farmers, and they are rapidly realizing.

ing the necessity of cultivating the soil in view of the constant depletion from year to year in the supply of game and fresh foods.

Indians in the War

Dealing with the Indians and the war, it is pointed out that more than 3500 enlistments have been recorded by the department, which is a remarkably fine proportion to their population, representing some 35 per cent of the Indian male population of military age. It is further pointed out that undoubtedly many Indians enlisted of whom the department had no definite information. Their response is the more splendid when it is remembered that as wards of the government they had no need of answering the call to the colors. Quite a few of them were awarded the Military Medal, while Capt. A. G. E. Smith, a Six Nation Indian of Brantford, was awarded the Military Cross. Not only have they given of their manhood, but the Indians throughout the Dominion gave very generously in proportion to their means to the patriotic, Red Cross, Belgian Relief, and other war funds. The total contributions have roughly amounted to some \$30,000. Included in the 500 Indians who went overseas was the one hundred and seventh battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Glen Campbell of Winnipeg, formerly Chief Inspector of Indian Agencies, were Tom Longboat, Joe Keeper, and A. Jamieson, the famous Indian long-distance runners. Two of these Indians, Lieutenant Moses and Lieutenant Martin, eventually joined the Royal Flying Corps.

Wealth of Indians

The income of the Indians during the year 1918 amounted to nearly eight and a half millions or about one million more than during the previous year.

The department is doing everything possible to train the rising generation of Indians in such a way as to make them loyal citizens of Canada and to hold their own with their white brothers. In the day schools the usual course of studies is strictly followed, while in the residential schools there is opportunity for a broader education. Girls are taught sewing, domestic science, and so forth, and the boys are instructed in farming, looking after stock and in most of the schools some useful trade. During the year there were 339 schools of all classes in operation making 264 day, 58 boarding, and 17 industrial schools. The total enrollment for the year was 12,418 pupils made up almost equally of girls and boys, showing an increase over the previous year of 235. Parliament is spending on Indian education some \$735,000 per annum.

GERMAN TROPHIES IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Sixty-five German guns, captured by Canadian soldiers on the battlefields of France, were unloaded from the steamship Vindelia in Montreal Harbor and placed aboard flat cars for transportation to Ottawa, for distribution by the War Trophies Office, throughout the various provinces to which they are allotted. Of paramount local interest is a nine-inch German howitzer, mounted on caterpillar wheels, which was captured by the twenty-fourth battalion of Montreal, and which is destined for the Victoria Rifles of this city. So heavy is this huge weapon that the powerful floating crane of the Harbor Commissioners, which is capable of lifting a weight of 75 tons, was brought into use to raise it from the Vindelia's hold, together with three other howitzers of similar size.

DESTROYER IS LAUNCHED

QUINCY, Massachusetts—The destroyer Gillis was launched at the Fore River yard of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation yesterday, the fifth vessel of its kind put into the water at the plant since the start of the big war program 18 months ago.

HOTELS

WESTERN

A MOUNTAIN, SEASIDE AND LAKE RESORT

Spend Your Summer in the Pacific Northwest

Climb its mountains, enjoy its streams, lakes and bays; golf on its forty evergreen courses; motor on its fifteen thousand miles of scenic highways; visit its popular national parks, forest reserves and monuments.

Enjoy Its Cool Summer Climate

Where the temperature is rarely over 80 degrees on the hottest days and where you can have a sound sleep every night. Special summer excursion fares.

Write for free illustrated booklet to any commercial organization in Oregon, Washington, or British Columbia; or to Herbert Cuthbert, Secretary, Pacific Northwest Tourism Association, maintained by government funds to give free information. L. C. Smith Building, Seattle.

The World's Great Out-of-Doors



HOTELS AND RESORTS

CANADA

The Algonquin
ST. ANDREWS BY THE SEA
New Brunswick

ST. ANDREWS is the Newport of Canada. Nestling within the picturesque harbor of Passamaquoddy Bay, it is shut in from the rigors of the outer sea by wooded islands. Its summer climate, a combination of salt sea tang and sheltered mildness, is most inducive to outdoor life. Its golf course overlooking the sea, and laid out by John Peacock, is one of the best in Canada. There is boating, bathing, sailing—tennis, bowling-on-the-green; fascinating drives through the forests—music, dancing and a charming international social life the summer through.

THE ALGONQUIN is beautifully situated, most artistic, wholly comfortable, modern and fireproof. It has every convenience, superior cuisine and the fine appointments and service of a Canadian Pacific Hotel.

Motorists will find the ALGONQUIN a delightful terminal point of a trip into New Brunswick. Roads are in splendid condition, via Boston, for tours from cities South and West.

Season, June 20th to September 15th. Accommodations are limited to three hundred. For reservations and particulars, address

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS
332 Washington St., Boston
or Montreal, Canada

NEW YORK

Prince George Hotel

28th St.
near Fifth Ave.
NEW YORK

GEO. H. NEWTON
Manager

Formerly of Parker House, Boston,
and Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.

Grand Foyer—Street Floor

LOCATED in the center of New York's business and social activities. Metropolitan in appointment and operation, yet famous for its home-like quiet and comfort.

1000 ROOMS—EACH WITH BATH
Room and Bath, \$2 and up; two persons, \$3 and up.
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$5 and up.

"HOUSE OF GOOD WILL"

Hotel Majestic

COPELAND TOWNSEND

Central Park West

at the 72nd St. Motor Gateway

NEW YORK

Readers of this publication appreciate the home atmosphere and refined environment of the Majestic.

Near the center of interest—comfortably distant from the area of confusion.

HOTEL EARLE

DAVID H. KNOTT

Washington Square, N. W. NEW YORK

Situated in the very center of Greenwich Village. Overlooking Washington Square (Fifth Avenue at 8th St.)

Terminus of Fifth Ave. Buses

Greenwich Village is the studio home of painters, writers and others with refined tastes. It reflects a bit of modern Bohemianism in a setting of residential New York of the last century. Many interesting books about Greenwich Village and its environment may be obtained from your bookshop.

The Hotel Earle, in keeping with its surroundings, offers to its old and new friends and neighbors hotel accommodations at highly prices. For example, a room with bath for two persons \$7.50 a week, including meals. Those planning shorter visits accommodated also. Descriptive circular sent free.

HOTEL SEVILLE

Near Fifth Avenue on 29th Street NEW YORK CITY

An Atmosphere of Comfort and Refinement
SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BATH, \$2.50 UPWARDS
ROOM, WITH BATH, FOR TWO

\$3 to \$5 Per Day

Send for Diagram Showing Fixed Room Prices.

JOHN F. GARRETT, Mgr.

NEW ENGLAND

Lake Sunapee, Soo-Nipi Park Lodge AND COTTAGES

WILL OPEN JUNE 22

Under Entirely New Management

Nine-hole Golf Course, Bathing, Tennis, Saddle Horses, Driving, Boating, Music,

400-Acre Park.

Illustrated Booklet on Request

MARVIN & HORNS, Proprietors

Soo-Nipi Park, N. H.

HOPKIRK INN, CAMDEN, S. C.

Under same management.

Beacon School

announces that it is

Open to guests from June 1st to Sept. 1st

For terms and information

Address

MRS. ALTHEA H. ANDREW,

1440 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

Martha Washington

(JUST OFF FIFTH AVENUE)

29 East 29th Street, New York City

The Famous Hotel for Women

RATES BY THE DAY

Large room, running water, for one person, \$2.50. For two, \$5. For two \$3, with meals, \$4.50. For two \$3, with meals, \$4.50. For two, \$4 to \$6; with meals, \$8 to \$11.

Room with private bath, for one person, \$2.50 to \$3; with meals, \$5 to \$5.50; for two, \$4 to \$6; with meals, \$8 to \$11.

Parlor bedroom with bath for two, \$5 to \$7; with meals, \$10 to \$12. Larger suites at proportionate rates.

SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK

T. ELLIOTT TOLSON, Pres.

CHAS. E. McGINN, Mgr.

BOOKLET AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SENT UPON REQUEST

Write for free

Guide of Buffalo and

Niagara Falls

Sent with the compliments of the Hotel Earp—The Buffalo hotel is an pleasantly and conveniently located for motorists.

REFINED

AN EATING PLACE

REFINED

CLIFFORD D. PERKINS, Prop.

Right on Buzzards Bay

A Summer Hotel of the Highest Class

For booklets and rates, address:

E. W. BOYCE, Manager

Greyloch Hall

Far Rockaway, L. I.

Delightfully located on Jamaica Bay.

Ideal family home. Exceptionally pleasant and cool. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

Tennis, Boating and Bathing

Tel. 93 and 1966 Far Rockaway

MRS. RICHARD MOTTO, Manager

BOOKLET A and Map of N. Y. City

Write for booklet

When Coming to New York Why Pay EXCESSIVE Hotel Rates!

The Clendenning 902 W. 103rd St. New York

Short Block from Broadway Subway Station. A Model of Quality and Refinement. Rates are for Each Person.

Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$2.50. \$3.00

Parlor, 2 Bedrooms and Bath, \$3.50. \$4.50

Parlor, 3 Bedrooms and Bath, \$5. \$7

14 to 6 Persons)

Write for booklet A and Map of N. Y. City

When Coming to New York Why Pay EXCESSIVE Hotel Rates!

The Clendenning 902 W. 103rd St. New York

Short Block from Broadway Subway Station. A Model of Quality and Refinement. Rates are for Each Person.

Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$2.50. \$3.00

Parlor, 2 Bedrooms and Bath, \$3.50. \$4.50

Parlor, 3 Bedrooms and Bath, \$5. \$7

14 to 6 Persons)

Write for booklet A and Map of N. Y. City

CANADA'S LUMBER EXPORT PROBLEM

Plans Being Made to Convey Timber to England by New "Demountable Ship"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia — The announcement made here by Sir James Ball, British Timber Controller, that plans are being made for a practical test of shipping lumber from here to England via the Panama Canal by means of "demountable" rafts or ships, has aroused much interest. If the scheme proves a success it will solve the problem of lack of tonnage and high freight rates which has confronted the lumbering industry in this Province for a number of years.

A Ship That's Not a Ship

The ocean-going demountable raft is not to be confused with the wire-bound log-raft which has been in use on the coast for some years for long-distance ocean tows. The new craft will be more like a real ship in shape and function, according to a well-known lumber authority who has investigated the plans of the demountable raft. The chief difference between the ordinary wooden auxiliary ship and the demountable raft will be that whereas the ship is a shell enclosing a solid bulk of lumber, the demountable raft will be a solid mass of lumber in the shape of a ship, held securely together with innumerable heavy iron bolts.

The idea is said to have been born in a discussion between two lumbermen, one of whom was Mr. John Arbutnott, a Victoria lumberman and former Mayor of Winnipeg. Mr. Arbutnott was bemoaning the lack of ships when his friend suggested something like this: "Why don't you build the loss into the shape of a ship, place an engine toward the stern, attach a propeller and let her cross the ocean under her own steam?"

Mr. Arbutnott, it appears, thought the idea a good one and has worked out the details to the point where British Admiralty officials think it is feasible, and Sir James Ball is willing to give a trial order—with the British Columbia promoters, however, taking all the chances. The lumber which composes the demountable ships will not be accepted or paid for until it reaches England.

According to present plans, from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 feet of timber will be contained in each demountable ship. The promoters have called for tenders for the construction of three of the rafts, and are now engaged in buying up from the various coast mills material enough for the construction of the pioneer craft. There is likely to be some competition between the mills of the Vancouver and Prince Rupert districts for the honor of sending out the first one, with the odds rather in favor of the first raft being constructed on Queen Charlotte Sound, where considerable lumber is now available.

Giant Craft Steam Driven

The great raft will probably draw about 18 feet of water, which will give it a freeboard of about eight feet on deck. The craft will be bolted together with iron bolts placed a foot apart. A hollow space will be left aft for fuel and supplies and for the placing of the living and sleeping quarters of the crew.

The engine to supply the power to propel the craft will be bolted down to the deck of the ship instead of being in an engine room. Instead of being a direct drive as in ordinary marine reciprocating engines, the engine will be an indirect drive, the power being transmitted to the propeller by means of geared shafts. A rudder will be mounted and it is estimated by naval experts that ample power and steerage way is provided for.

Lloyd's Registry has given the new craft a rating and a very favorable one. The Lloyd's rate is said to be 15 per cent, which is only 4 per cent greater than the rate charged by Lloyd's for the insurance of lumber carried as a deckload on steamships and A 1-sailing craft.

Having arrived in England, the demountable raft would have its engine removed and shipped back as freight to British Columbia. Everything else on board, including the collection of iron rods, which had held the raft together, would find a market in England.

Sir James Ball made it plain that he did not take any responsibility for the ships, which were to be paid for on delivery. This 20,000,000 feet, with the 70,000,000 feet already announced, and another 2,000,000 placed as an experimental order since his arrival in Vancouver makes a total of 92,000,000 feet of lumber to be milled in this Province for the British Government. Much of the first, 70,000,000 has already been cut.

COMMERCIAL FLYING IN BRITISH-COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Strong efforts are being made in British Columbia to develop interest in aviation for commercial uses. The Aerial League of Canada, which has educational purposes similar to the Navy League, originated in Victoria, and now has a strong branch in Vancouver. The league has acquired a machine and almost daily makes flights. From here to Vancouver, a distance of 70 miles, has been covered in 42 minutes in the Curtis J. N. machine, while a flight by the same machine from Seattle to Victoria, a distance of 75 miles, was negotiated in one hour and seven minutes.

All the members of the Aerial League are expert airmen, most of them having seen service with the British air force either in France or in Palestine, Mesopotamia, Macedonia, or other fields of war. An offer has

been made by the local branch to establish an air service between Victoria and Vancouver Island points on an experimental basis, the Dominion Government being only asked to pay the actual cost of operating the machine. If the service is proved to be a success the league is then prepared to drop out in favor of a commercial organization.

METHODISTS OPPOSE THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

NEW WESTMINSTER, British Columbia—The British Columbia Methodist Conference, in annual session here, decided to continue the propaganda against the liquor traffic. The following telegram was ordered sent to the members of the Dominion House of Commons:

"British Columbia Methodist Conference urges the Dominion Government to make permanent the federal legislation with regard to prohibition passed last year by order-in-council under the War Measures Act. We also urge that such Dominion legislation should be modified, or nullified, only by a Dominion-wide vote, or by a provincial option exercised in the same manner as that in which prohibition was introduced into this Province."

LARGER MAINE FOOD PRODUCTION IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

PORLTAND, Maine—Pointing to results obtained through the expert methods employed by the fruit growers of California and Oregon, M. W. Burlingame of the State Agricultural and Industrial League, says that western apples have displaced Maine apples, because the growers of this State never attempted until recently to adopt expert methods in growing, grading, and packing their apples.

HONDURAS PLANS TO ELECT A PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Freedom of the electoral campaign and the forthcoming presidential elections in Honduras has been guaranteed to all candidates, of whatever party, in a proclamation issued by President Bertrand, copies of which have arrived here. The date of the election is Sunday, Oct. 26.

BOY SCOUT SUNDAY PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Programs for exercises on Boy Scout Sunday, June 8, have been sent by W. G. McAdoo, chairman of the Citizens' National Committee, to 145,000 ministers in the United States, with a request that committees of men and women be appointed in each church to cooperate with the local citizens committee, and also that scout troops be organized in the churches. The program included the President's proclamation, asking support of the Boy Scout movement in the United States.

BOND OFFER BY CHICAGO PACKER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Additional packer financing was noted here Thursday in the offering of a new block of Wilson & Co. bonds of an old issue, the amount being \$1,000,000. The bonds are first mortgage 6 per cent, sinking fund gold bonds due April 1, 1941. The price is \$100 and interest to net 6 per cent.

Classified Advertisements

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Splendid paying corset bus; central, 12 ft. long, 4 ft. wide, 4 ft. high, will teach fitting alterations if desired. Particulars, Mrs. O. S. Blair, 86 North St., Pittsfield, Mass.

PARTY removing from city would like to sell fine matagory dining set and other pieces. Address E. S. Monitor Office, Boston.

FOR RENT

1917 TWIN PACKARD

TO LET—By day, week or month. Beautiful car. Apply P. Treischner, Malden, Mass.—1215 R.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Experienced and reliable chauffeur for permanent position. Apply in person, Mrs. A. K. Houston, 50 W. 5th St., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER for 3 in family, good, plain cook, good wages and good home offered. Schlesinger, 10 Market St., Boston, Mass.

YOUNG woman, as mother's helper during the summer months at country home, Centerville, Mass. Refs. reqd. Address Z. 23, Monitor Office, Boston.

GOOD salary to lady who will make home and with particular care. Addrs. Z. 83, care H. R. 1242 Hubbard Pl., N. W. Wash., D. C.

WANTED—Competent Protestant cook and general housekeeper for family of two in comfortable home, one hour out, until fall, then city. Wages \$12.50. Tel. 2500. Room 529, 47 W. 34th St., New York City.

YOUNG woman, as mother's helper during the summer months at country home, Centerville, Mass. Refs. reqd. Address Z. 23, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Young woman of refinement as mother's helper during the summer months at country home, Centerville, Mass. Refs. reqd. Address Z. 23, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Good salary to lady who will make home and with particular care. Addrs. Z. 83, care H. R. 1242 Hubbard Pl., N. W. Wash., D. C.

WANTED—Competent Protestant cook and general housekeeper for family of two in comfortable home, one hour out, until fall, then city. Wages \$12.50. Tel. 2500. Room 529, 47 W. 34th St., New York City.

YOUNG woman, as mother's helper during the summer months at country home, Centerville, Mass. Refs. reqd. Address Z. 23, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Young woman of refinement as mother's helper during the summer months at country home, Centerville, Mass. Refs. reqd. Address Z. 23, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Competent Protestant cook and general housekeeper for family of two in comfortable home, one hour out, until fall, then city. Wages \$12.50. Tel. 2500. Room 529, 47 W. 34th St., New York City.

YOUNG woman, as mother's helper during the summer months at country home, Centerville, Mass. Refs. reqd. Address Z. 23, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Competent Protestant cook and general housekeeper for family of two in comfortable home, one hour out, until fall, then city. Wages \$12.50. Tel. 2500. Room 529, 47 W. 34th St., New York City.

YOUNG woman, as mother's helper during the summer months at country home, Centerville, Mass. Refs. reqd. Address Z. 23, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Competent Protestant cook and general housekeeper for family of two in comfortable home, one hour out, until fall, then city. Wages \$12.50. Tel. 2500. Room 529, 47 W. 34th St., New York City.

YOUNG woman, as mother's helper during the summer months at country home, Centerville, Mass. Refs. reqd. Address Z. 23, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Competent Protestant cook and general housekeeper for family of two in comfortable home, one hour out, until fall, then city. Wages \$12.50. Tel. 2500. Room 529, 47 W. 34th St., New York City.

YOUNG woman, as mother's helper during the summer months at country home, Centerville, Mass. Refs. reqd. Address Z. 23, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Competent Protestant cook and general housekeeper for family of two in comfortable home, one hour out, until fall, then city. Wages \$12.50. Tel. 2500. Room 529, 47 W. 34th St., New York City.

YOUNG woman, as mother's helper during the summer months at country home, Centerville, Mass. Refs. reqd. Address Z. 23, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Competent Protestant cook and general housekeeper for family of two in comfortable home, one hour out, until fall, then city. Wages \$12.50. Tel. 2500. Room 529, 47 W. 34th St., New York City.

YOUNG woman, as mother's helper during the summer months at country home, Centerville, Mass. Refs. reqd. Address Z. 23, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Competent Protestant cook and general housekeeper for family of two in comfortable home, one hour out, until fall, then city. Wages \$12.50. Tel. 2500. Room 529, 47 W. 34th St., New York City.

YOUNG woman, as mother's helper during the summer months at country home, Centerville, Mass. Refs. reqd. Address Z. 23, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Competent Protestant cook and general housekeeper for family of two in comfortable home, one hour out, until fall, then city. Wages \$12.50. Tel. 2500. Room 529, 47 W. 34th St., New York City.

YOUNG woman, as mother's helper during the summer months at country home, Centerville, Mass. Refs. reqd. Address Z. 23, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Competent Protestant cook and general housekeeper for family of two in comfortable home, one hour out, until fall, then city. Wages \$12.50. Tel. 2500. Room 529, 47 W. 34th St., New York City.

YOUNG woman, as mother's helper during the summer months at country home, Centerville, Mass. Refs. reqd. Address Z. 23, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Competent Protestant cook and general housekeeper for family of two in comfortable home, one hour out, until fall, then city. Wages \$12.50. Tel. 2500. Room 529, 47 W. 34th St., New York City.

YOUNG woman, as mother's helper during the summer months at country home, Centerville, Mass. Refs. reqd. Address Z. 23, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Competent Protestant cook and general housekeeper for family of two in comfortable home, one hour out, until fall, then city. Wages \$12.50. Tel. 2500. Room 529, 47 W. 34th St., New York City.

YOUNG woman, as mother's helper during the summer months at country home, Centerville, Mass. Refs. reqd. Address Z. 23, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Competent Protestant cook and general housekeeper for family of two in comfortable home, one hour out, until fall, then city. Wages \$12.50. Tel. 2500. Room 529, 47 W. 34th St., New York City.

YOUNG woman, as mother's helper during the summer months at country home, Centerville, Mass. Refs. reqd. Address Z. 23, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Competent Protestant cook and general housekeeper for family of two in comfortable home, one hour out, until fall, then city. Wages \$12.50. Tel. 2500. Room 529, 47 W. 34th St., New York City.

YOUNG woman, as mother's helper during the summer months at country home, Centerville, Mass. Refs. reqd. Address Z. 23, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Competent Protestant cook and general housekeeper for family of two in comfortable home, one hour out, until fall, then city. Wages \$12.50. Tel. 2500. Room 529, 47 W. 34th St., New York City.

YOUNG woman, as mother's helper during the summer months at country home, Centerville, Mass. Refs. reqd. Address Z. 23, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Competent Protestant cook and general housekeeper for family of two in comfortable home, one hour out, until fall, then city. Wages \$12.50. Tel. 2500. Room 529, 47 W. 34th St., New York City.

YOUNG woman, as mother's helper during the summer months at country home, Centerville, Mass. Refs. reqd. Address Z. 23, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Competent Protestant cook and general housekeeper for family of two in comfortable home, one hour out, until fall, then city. Wages \$12.50. Tel. 2500. Room 529, 47 W. 34th St., New York City.

YOUNG woman, as mother's helper during the summer months at country home, Centerville, Mass. Refs. reqd. Address Z. 23, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Competent Protestant cook and general housekeeper for family of two in comfortable home, one hour out, until fall, then city. Wages \$12.50. Tel. 2500. Room 529, 47 W. 34th St., New York City.

YOUNG woman, as mother's helper during the summer months at country home, Centerville, Mass. Refs. reqd. Address Z. 23, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Competent Protestant cook and general housekeeper for family of two in comfortable home, one hour out, until fall, then city. Wages \$12.50. Tel. 2500. Room 529, 47 W. 34th St., New York City.

YOUNG woman, as mother's helper during the summer months at country home, Centerville, Mass. Refs. reqd. Address Z. 23, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Competent Protestant cook and general housekeeper for family of two in comfortable home, one hour out, until fall, then city. Wages \$12.50. Tel. 2500. Room 529, 47 W. 34th St., New York City.

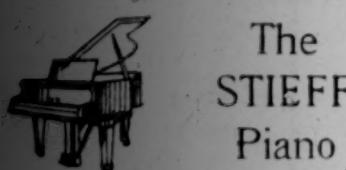
YOUNG woman, as mother's helper during the summer months at country home, Centerville, Mass. Refs. reqd. Address Z. 23, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Competent Protestant cook and general housekeeper for family of two in comfortable home, one hour out,

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FROM MANY CITIES

HARRISBURG, PA.

THE distinctive charm and decided individuality of



is to the purchaser an asset of definite value
CATALOGUE FURNISHED ON REQUEST

CHAS. M. STIEFF, Inc.
26 North Second St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Mr. Bass, Manager

ROSE'S

The Bright Spot in Harrisburg for Everything Good to Eat

SECOND AT WALNUT THE PENN-HARRIS LUNCH ROOM

POPULAR EATING PLACE

NORTH THIRD STREET, HARRISBURG, PA.



The Store the People are Talking About.

HARRISBURG, PA.

"Our HATS made up to a standard, NOT down to a price."

POULTON THE HATTER

5 N. Third Street

REMEMBER THE

CITY STAR LAUNDRY

They keep your clothes clean

Dry Cleaning and Pressing

1019 North Sixth Street

HARRISBURG, PA.

FISHER & CLECKNER

Shoes for Men, Women and Children

THIRD AND CUMBERLAND STREETS

HARRISBURG, PA.

STECKLEY'S

Reliable Shoes

1220 N. Third St., Harrisburg, Pa.

ERIE, PA.

CHESTNUT HILL

The restricted residential section—a new subdivision of Erie.

J. ROSS BARNEY

ERIE, PA.



High Grade Tailoring Only

ALEXANDER

Exclusive Tailor

800 PEACH STREET

ERIE, PA.

KELSEY

Millinery Importers

Eric, Pa.

THE MISSES WILLING'S GIFT SHOP

Art Needlework and Gifts

511 State Street, ERIE, PA.

Schluraff Floral Co.

MEMBERS OF F. T. D.

ERIE, PA.

ARBOR INN

POPULAR EATING PLACE

Eighth & State Sts. (downstairs), ERIE, PA.

NEW YORK CITY

THE OLDE ENGLISH

FRAGRANCE—PARFAIT

BURGUNDIES—FRAGRANT MEMORIES

28 W. 43d St. next to Julian Hall

TO SUBLIT—From July 1st to Sept. 1st.

Furnished three-room apt., fine location, 92

Business, Apt. 57, Bklyn. Tel. Prospect

800—\$1200.

BEAUTIFUL large, front room, private, at

apartments, 28 Ft. Washington Ave., over 1900. Audited \$620 after 6 evenings.

WANTED at once small furnished apartment,

West side preferred. WELLS, 201 W. 103rd St., New York. Phone A-2000.

NICELY furnished room, running water, ele-

ctorate apartment, private family. BOWMAN,

2 W. 83d St., N. Y. C.

AKRON, OHIO

Federal

SYSTEM OF BAKERIES

TRY OUR

Delicious

Home-Made Bread

and Rolls

Store No. 1, 27 E. Mill Street, Akron, Ohio

Phone Portage 2181

DODGE'S

A FURNITURE STORE SINCE '94*

Furniture and Curtains

Rugs, Stoves and Dinner Ware

Acolian-Vocalion Phonographs

AKRON, OHIO

FALCH & FALCH

THE MEN'S STORE

Furnishers, Hatters and Clothiers

28 E. Mill Street, AKRON, OHIO

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PEOPLE OF PITTSBURGH (PA.) WILL BE INTERESTED

Putting in business the element of considera-

tion of others. Locating a jewelry store on the

Third Floor to avoid excessive ground-floor

rentals and expenses, so that customers may

have the best service and the best prices.

Jewelry at closest possible prices to actual

cost of production. Cash or credit.

On Third Floor, Pittsburgh 12th Flg., Bldg.,

Entrance 219 Sixth St.

FRENCH SHOP

Serviceable and Distinctive

Ladies' and Children's

Wearing Apparel

510 Penn Avenue

Opposite Joseph Horne's

James McMillin Printing Co.

PRINTERS OF HIGH GRADE

FOLDERS

BOOKLETS

LEAFLETS

BROCHURES

PRICE LISTS

Penn Ave. and Barberian St.

Phone 435 Court

Sketches Submitted

In All Branches

Churches, Scenery, Wall Paper, Painting

EDW. W. LEARZOF

19th Broadway

Phone 1201

L & J W RAWSTHORNE

ADVERTISING ART

409 FERGUSON BUILDING

Phone 2805 Court

DIAMONDS

DIRECT FROM THE CUTTERS

JOHN M. ROBERTS & SON CO.

435-437 Market Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

KUHN & BRO. CO.

GROCERS

MEATS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES

610 Center Avenue

C. C. HECKEL'S SONS

TAILORS

317 FEDERAL STREET

N. S. PITTSBURGH, PA.

MISS G. E. MACFARLAND

MILLINERY

Second Floor

Jenkins Arcade

SEWICKLEY, PA.

The Highway Shop

Gifts, Novelties, Notions, Toys

ON LINCOLN HIGHWAY

SEWICKLEY, PENNA.

THE ECONOMY MARKET

THE KUHN CO.

GROCERIES AND MEATS

Home-made Cakes, Pies and Confections

610 WOOD STREET

Phone Franklin 180

THE DEL PRADO

4209 EUCLID AVE.

HIGH CLASS

APARTMENTS

Dining Hall in Connection

HOTEL GRISWOLD

3544 EUCLID AVENUE, CLEVELAND, O.

ENTIRELY RECENTLY COMPLETED

FURNISHED SUITES AND KITCHENETTES

Table d'Hôte Dinner..... 6 to 8 P. M. \$1.25

Special Supper Dinners..... 1:30 to 7:30 P. M. 1.25

Business Men's Luncheon..... 12:30 to 1:30 P. M. 1.25

Business Men's Luncheon..... 12:30 to 1:30 P. M. 1.25

Business Men's Luncheon..... 12:30 to 1:30 P. M. 1.25

Business Men's Luncheon..... 12:30 to 1:30 P. M. 1.25

Business Men's Luncheon..... 12:30 to 1:30 P. M. 1.25

Business Men's Luncheon..... 12:30 to 1:30 P. M. 1.25

Business Men's Luncheon..... 12:30 to 1:30 P. M. 1.25

Business Men's Luncheon..... 12:30 to 1:30 P. M. 1.25

Business Men's Luncheon..... 12:30 to 1:30 P. M. 1.25

Business Men's Luncheon..... 12:30 to 1:30 P. M. 1.25

Business Men's Luncheon..... 12:30 to 1:30 P. M. 1.25

Business Men's Luncheon..... 12:30 to 1:30 P. M. 1.25

Business Men's Luncheon..... 12:30 to 1:30 P. M. 1.25

Business Men's Luncheon..... 12:30 to 1:30 P. M. 1.25

Business Men's Luncheon..... 12:30 to 1:30 P. M. 1.25

Business Men's Luncheon..... 12:30 to 1:30 P. M. 1.25

Business Men's Luncheon..... 12:30 to 1:30 P. M.

EDUCATIONAL

LEATHER INDUSTRY AT LEEDS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, England—Every now and then the general public obtains glimpses into those laborious as well as fruitful investigations which the modern universities of England are conducting in regard to the Nation's industrial processes. A capital instance of this sort is afforded by the work done by the past and present occupants of the Chair of Applied Chemistry (Chemistry of Leather Manufacture) at the University of Leeds.

To this professorship the council has lately appointed Mr. Douglas McCandlish, who is a native of Leeds, and who was a pupil of the Leeds Boys Modern School. After leaving school, he became assistant to the Leeds City Analyst (Mr. Thomas Fairley, F.R.S.E.), with whom he remained for a period of four years, after which he entered the University of Leeds and graduated with honors in chemistry, remaining there to specialize in the chemistry of leather manufacture. For two years he served as a demonstrator in the leather industries department of the university, and then took an appointment as chemist to Messrs. William Paul (Limited), of the Oak Tannery, Leeds. After a year's service with this firm, he was offered and accepted an appointment as chemist with Messrs. A. F. Gallon & Sons, Milwaukee, United States of America, and this post he has now relinquished in order to take up the Leeds professorship. Professor McCandlish has had the unique experience of both vegetable and chrome tanning, and is the author and joint author of a number of papers relating to the technical side of leather manufacture.

Professor Procter's Work

The Department of Leather Industries has for many years been one of the outstanding features of the University of Leeds, and the chair to which Mr. McCandlish is now elected has been made famous by the work of Prof. H. R. Procter, who, throughout the world, is the accepted authority on this branch of applied science. Professor Procter retired from the Chair of Leather Industries in September, 1913, after having occupied it for 23 years; but, the war depriving the department of its head, Professor Procter, at the request of the university, again took up his old duties and has continued to perform them ever since. After his retirement in 1913, the university conferred upon him the title of Emeritus Professor and the honorary degree of Doctor of Science. The esteem in which he is held by members of the university is well expressed in the words used by Professor Smithells in presenting him for this degree:

"Certain it is that no one could be found who exhibits more fully than Professor Procter the qualities we should desire to see in a professor of applied science. Profoundly learned in the sciences that underlie his art, experienced in its practical pursuit, fired by the ardor of a discoverer and imbued with a love of all liberal studies, he has shown the way to all who would walk rightly in the difficult path. A devoted teacher and friend of his pupils, a continual help to his colleagues, and an eager participant in all affairs affecting the welfare of the university, his services have been of inestimable and most memorable value."

The Memorial Fund

At the same time Professor Procter was the recipient of a signal mark of world-wide appreciation. When it became known that he was about to retire from his professorship, the leading leather manufacturers and chemists in the country opened a fund with the object of establishing a permanent memorial of his service to the industry, and it was decided that the memorial should take the form of a laboratory to be known as the Procter International Research Laboratory, and situated in the university in which so much of Professor Procter's work had been performed. The following paragraph is taken from the announcement in the Leather Trades Review:

"The great scientific services rendered to the leather industries by Professor Procter are well known to those who are familiar with the scientific side of the industry. He has worked out analytical methods for the estimations of all materials necessary for leather making. He has investigated and explained the principles of the different processes in leather manufacture. He has invented scientific methods for the control of a modern leather works. He has published the results of his investigations in a series of more than 60 papers, and has collected these results, together with the outcome of his personal experience, in the form of books which are recognized all over the world as of standard value. For more than 20 years he has devoted himself to teaching in the University of Leeds, and a large body of students are applying to the benefit of the leather industry the knowledge gained from him and from their studies in his care. In 1912 the Worshipful Company of Leathersellers conferred upon him the honorary freedom and livery of the company, and the International Association of Leather Traders Chemists elected him as their honorary president at their conference in the same year."

The Research Laboratory

To this memorial fund members and associations of the leather industries throughout the world contributed, and a site was provided by the university immediately adjacent to the existing leather industries department—already greatly indebted to the industry and to the Skinners Company of London. The research laboratory com-

menced work in 1914, with Professor Procter himself as its first honorary director. Its operations have naturally been restricted by the war, but useful work has nevertheless been carried out, and with the cessation of hostilities it may be confidently expected that the laboratory will quickly assume that important position which its founders intended it to occupy. Professor Procter as the director of the research laboratory and his former pupil, Professor McCandlish, as head of the adjoining leather industries department, form a combination which justifies the brightest hopes for the future progress of research and teaching in this branch of science at the University of Leeds.

CHINA'S STUDY OF AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The reconstruction of the educational system of China, particularly along the lines of the more practical phases of the American educational system, is about to be undertaken in a nationwide movement, according to Ping-wen Kuo, Ph.D., president of the National Higher Normal College of Nanking, China, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

In order to carry out this plan a large group of Chinese educators, working under the name of the Chinese Educational Commission to Europe and America, will arrive in San Francisco from China on Sept. 8, and spend several months studying the educational systems of the United States and European countries. This commission will be made up in part by the presidents of six of the National Higher Normal colleges, together with representatives of the Ministry of Education and other educational bodies, representing both the provinces and the federal government.

"The leaders of thought in China," said Dr. Kuo, "are rapidly coming to the belief that education must play a larger part in the national life. It is felt that the perpetuity of the republic depends upon an intelligent citizenship, one that understands the fundamentals of democratic government, and a nation-wide campaign is therefore now being organized to recast and extend the whole educational system. We have about 3,000,000 children in the public schools, and we propose to extend the system so that it shall embrace 80,000,000 young people."

Nature of the Changes

In regard to the nature of the changes that are contemplated Dr. Kuo said that, broadly speaking, these will be away from the classical and toward the more practical field, as has been the case in the United States in its development of vocational educational courses and other branches that tend more directly to prepare the young for contact with the actual problems of life, thus bridging the gap between theory and practice. "Up to the present time," said Dr. Kuo, "Japan has been the dominating foreign influence in Chinese education, and this guidance has been along rather narrow patriotic lines. But we feel now that inasmuch as we have chosen the United States as the model for our government, we ought to select that form of education and culture which goes with the Democratic and Republican institutions. We feel this way about it, not because we want to copy the United States system, but because we believe that the methods of education in use here are naturally and necessarily more in harmony with the political ideals that we are trying to work out than are the education forms that are now in use in China."

"American educational methods, as compared with those in vogue in the Orient, are more practical, better adapted to the needs of the people, and more contributory to the solution of social and industrial problems. Our educational plan has been laid out along classical lines, it has been what you might call 'bookish,' but we are now ready to adopt a thorough and comprehensive way the more practical and at the same time the more idealistic methods in use in the great western democracy."

Faults of Japanese Influence

"So far as Japanese influences have tended to shape our methods, they have leaned toward uniformity and emphasized centralization and bureaucracy in educational administration, but we now feel the need of an organization that will permit of more spontaneous and local initiative, with of course proper supervision by the central government."

"It will be part of my mission at the present time, and that of the Chinese Educational Commission to Europe and America later, to develop if possible a close educational cooperation between the United States and China. The United States has now more educational representatives in China than any other nation, except Japan, but we want still closer relations. We hope, for example, to establish a system of exchange professors between the two countries. Mr. Reinsch, the American Minister to China, states that several American institutions have expressed a desire to have Chinese instructors give courses in Chinese history, philosophy, and political economy. In fact, this phase of the movement is already under way, as Dr. John Dewey of Columbia University is now on his way to China, where he will spend part of his sabbatical year in delivering lectures."

"We have, as you know, been sending young men to the United States to be educated for some years, but we now plan to send men of mature thought, not only as exchange professors, if this can be arranged, but to study. And this phase of our plans

is also already under way, as the National Higher Normal College, of Nanking, of which I am president, now has two professors studying in American institutions, one at Columbia and one at Oberlin, and we are to send others. Then the central government has allowed 16 scholarships for professors to study in colleges and universities of the United States, and some of them are already here."

EDUCATION NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—A problem of importance has lately engaged the attention of the Birmingham Education Committee. If housing schemes are undertaken on the large scale promised by the government, there will be a great displacement of population, since the site for these new houses must occupy land now without any buildings, and therefore far removed from existing houses and schools. Given that 5000 houses a year are built on this plan for some time to come, and that each such house necessitates, on the average, a fresh school place, it is clear that five new schools, each containing a thousand children, or an equivalent number of schools with greater or smaller accommodation, will be needed each year on the outskirts of the city, and this without any allowance for increase of population. At the same time old schools in the central portions of Birmingham will be emptied. These, however, may be made to serve as continuation schools for older boys and girls that will be needed under the new act. Some alterations may be needed, but it is obvious that the central positions of such disused schools will be of the greatest advantage.

Describing the Belgium of today, in a series of articles in The Times, the Rt. Hon. Herbert Samuel remarks that an extraordinary number of Belgians have learned English during the war or are learning it now.

Advertisements of classes in English appear on many of the hoardings. "I have even heard it suggested," he says, "that both Walloons and Flemings are learning our language so universally that the perennial conflict between French and Flemish may soon automatically be settled by the adoption of English as the common tongue!"

"There are complaints of an insufficient supply of English books. Our publishing firms do not seem to have made as yet satisfactory commercial arrangements for their sale. One of the heads of the University of Liège told me that his students could not obtain the English books they needed, and were compelled to read German books they did not want, since on certain subjects they were the only ones available."

There is a movement afoot to find for British women graduates suitable places as teachers in the secondary schools of Rumania. Attached to the Ministry of Labor is a branch called the Professional Women's Registry, and it is this sub-department which is interesting itself in the scheme. The matter is now under the consideration of the Anglo-Rumanian Society and the Headmistresses Association. Cooperation of this kind ought to prove of the greatest advantage, insuring so far as possible that both employers and employed get what they require, and that the standard of education is upheld in Rumania.

How can the schools take their part in the movement for a League of Nations? is a question asked in a recent number of the Scottish Educational Journal. The writer who deals with the subject (Mr. George C. Pringle) says that if the ideal of force is to give place to the force of the ideal, then the tradition of force as a means of school discipline will have to be broken down in the thought of teachers, parents, and children. To the objection that the study of matters connected with a League of Nations is politics, and that politics must be excluded from the school, his answer is that international politics is not politics. He grants that a schoolmaster cannot present in his school a partial or one-sided aspect of truth, or deal with social or political movements as a partisan. But there can be no partisanship in the cultivation of ideals that tend to strengthen the moral sanctions of international law.

To the objection that the curriculum is already overcrowded, Mr. Pringle replies that such instruction would only mean a new attitude to life; a new or a greater emphasis on the social, moral, and economic aspects of such subjects as literature, history, geography, and political economy; a view of patriotism not inconsistent with the good of humanity as a whole.

Further, this writer believes that the teaching profession is specially ready to welcome this study because teachers are beginning to resent the materialistic conception of life which has too long dominated the British educational system. This is exemplified in the growing claim on the part of the mass of the people for a wider and deeper culture than the old, continuation schools or technical colleges have hitherto supplied. Teachers, like the working classes, are getting somewhat tired of the definition of education as a preparation for the battle of life, and prefer to regard it rather as a preparation to make life less of a battle than it is. They are rejecting the axiom of the "struggle for existence," as applicable to social evolution, and more strongly emphasizing that of "mutual aid" as enunciated by Kropotkin, and, consequently, they will not admit that education is a war, for a war must be over some day. Mr. Pringle represents teachers as ready to contend

that even commercial supremacy will go to the nation which most clearly apprehends that education is an end in itself and does not necessarily imply an international struggle, but is rather a contribution to the common ideals of mankind.

That the movement for introducing some of the Scottish schools a form of writing more nearly approaching to the old Italian manuscript hand has not been favorably received in certain quarters, is evident from a meeting of parents or pupils which is recorded in The Scotsman. According to that journal, it is in the Edinburgh Merchant Company Schools that the experiment has been tried and the opposition aroused. The meeting in question was held in the Guild Hall, St. Andrews Square, when a resolution was adopted strongly disapproving of the introduction of script or printed writing, to the exclusion of normal longhand writing, and requesting the Merchant Company Education Board to give instruction in normal longhand writing as generally practiced. A deputation was appointed to put the views of the meeting before the education board. Mr. John Laird, who presided, said if it had been introduced as an additional subject he did not think there would have been the same objection to it. Mr. R. S. Brown contended that if they were now trying to teach script in the Merchant Company schools, they had never tried to teach longhand. If they had, it would have been successful. A lady among the audience maintained that script was easier to teach, as it avoided upward strokes. Good longhand writers made good script writers, and bad longhand writers had a better chance with script. This was a general feeling expressed that this new policy should not have been adopted without notice, while the utility of script for commercial and other purposes was questioned by most of the speakers.

Pendleton, in the Manchester district, has witnessed an experiment in the education of the children of Belgian refugees, which deserves to be recorded far and wide, especially as it has now come to an end, and may otherwise be forgotten. When first these children arrived in Manchester, they were distributed among the various elementary schools of that city and of Salford. But it was soon found that to teach them in the English language presented difficulties which made their progress in general school subjects unduly slow.

As more and more refugee families arrived, the way was opened to group the Belgian children by themselves. Mr. Van de Walle, parliamentary deputy for Malines, Mr. Leon Wouters, a licentiate of Louvain University, and Mr. E. Boukenooghe, director of secondary education in the state school of Malines, with other Belgian exiles resident in the district, formed themselves into a committee to find school premises and teachers. Since, however, there was no suitable accommodation in Manchester, the school was started at Pendleton in the chapel belonging to the Congregational church. Mr. Boukenooghe himself became director and two fully qualified Belgian gentlemen joined the staff. In October, 1916, the school opened with 32 pupils, who came not only from the suburbs of Manchester, but from places further distant, such as Alderley Edge, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Oldham. For these far-comers it proved necessary to establish a soup kitchen which could provide midday meals. The number of children rapidly increased until there were nearly 300 on the register, and five teachers under the director.

Voluntary contributions sufficed not only to make this a free school, but to pay tram and train fares, and to defray the cost of the midday meals. Mr. Wouters gave up the whole of his time to collecting the money and to other arrangements connected with the school, while Madame Wouters directed the soup kitchen. As to the curriculum, it was arranged, so far as possible, upon the lines of the Belgian state schools. Some initial difficulty was experienced owing to the Flemish-speaking children not being able to understand those who only spoke French. But the compulsory study of English soon enabled both sections to converse in a language which all could comprehend. Formal recognition was given to the school by Mr. Poulet, the Belgian Minister of Education, and the general inspector of schools (Mr. de Pauw), expressed himself as well satisfied with the results obtained. As a memento of this unique educational experiment, the Belgian national flag which was presented to the school by Mrs. Higson, the then Mayorette of Salford, is to be placed in the Peel Park Museum.

To the objection that the curriculum is already overcrowded, Mr. Pringle replies that such instruction would only mean a new attitude to life; a new or a greater emphasis on the social, moral, and economic aspects of such subjects as literature, history, geography, and political economy; a view of patriotism not inconsistent with the good of humanity as a whole.

Further, this writer believes that the teaching profession is specially ready to welcome this study because teachers are beginning to resent the materialistic conception of life which has too long dominated the British educational system. This is exemplified in the growing claim on the part of the mass of the people for a wider and deeper culture than the old, continuation schools or technical colleges have hitherto supplied. Teachers, like the working classes, are getting somewhat tired of the definition of education as a preparation for the battle of life, and prefer to regard it rather as a preparation to make life less of a battle than it is. They are rejecting the axiom of the "struggle for existence," as applicable to social evolution, and more strongly emphasizing that of "mutual aid" as enunciated by Kropotkin, and, consequently, they will not admit that education is a war, for a war must be over some day. Mr. Pringle represents teachers as ready to contend

As time and conditions warrant, it is hoped to found similar bureaus, as for instance, a bureau of Spanish-American educational correspondence. The project has the approval of C. C. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, and the French High Commission to the United States.

SWEDISH SCHOOLS REORGANIZED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—On March 2 the Minister of Education, Verner Ryden, gave a lecture in Stockholm on the subject of the reorganization at present being effected in the entire educational system of Sweden.

The speaker said in part: "The Swedish school has now entered upon a period of reconstruction, the like of which has not been seen in the past. That which is now going on is a change and reformation of the school's organization, inner life, objects for work, and choice of study. The motive power is here a reformation that our whole community has undergone during the last three-quarters of a century. The new demands are closely connected with Sweden's transition from a farming to an industrial country, and with the breaking through of democracy, which demands a more extensive and thorough education of all those now making ready to share in the political life of the Nation.

Apprentice School

"The first and important step in the line of improvement is the industrial school reform that was carried through last year. No community can be considered to have discharged its responsibilities so long as it lets go of the children before they have sufficiently matured. Good longhand writers made good script writers, and bad longhand writers had a better chance with script. This was a general feeling expressed that this new policy should not have been adopted without notice, while the utility of script for commercial and other purposes was questioned by most of the speakers.

"The new order of a two years' extension of the public school, a two years' course if an apprentice school, and after that a voluntary two years' course at an industrial school, eventually leading to continued instruction at a technical school, etc., gives an opportunity for a good professional training that will carry the student into a leading position without too great sacrifices, and without the need of discontinuing during the process his work for a livelihood. A keen interest is being shown by the community in the practical realization of this reform, which will put Sweden foremost among the countries of Europe as regards religious denomination.

"The time set apart for religious instruction in such schools, not to be discontinued without notice, while the utility of script for commercial and other purposes was questioned by most of the speakers.

"Moreover, the very foundation of the Nation's educational system, the public school, is now undergoing a change. The greatest defect of the public school, the 'half-time courses,' are going to be done away with, and that faulty method which resulted from the fact that the higher schools were made a pattern for the public schools will thus be corrected. For this purpose a whole new generation of teachers is needed, and is now working its way forward through the reorganization made at the seminaries (training colleges). The rubbish and dust of tradition which formerly overlaid everything there, is now blown away, and the promotion from the office of assistant master to that of master has been a great and effective upward step."

Change of Subjects

"In the matter, also, of the choice of subjects, said the speaker, there was going to be a change from the old system. He hoped that, in the near future, a radical proposal could be made to the government in reference to this, a proposal which would displace the outworn and useless with more serviceable and useful subjects. Finally, the last demand, which follows upon the development itself, is that the public school should become a foundational school. 'The Swedish school system,' remarked the Minister, 'has up till now been like a disproportionate and warped tree, in which the secondary school branch has been an offshoot, close above the root, while all the practical schools have been overlooked up to the present time. The work of the great school commission will be to graft this branch of learning higher up, so that it comes after six to eight years' collective instruction in the public school.'

"What now becomes the problem is, on the one hand, to see to it that the secondary school branch is neither injured nor neglected, and, on the other hand, to adjust the educational system to the growth of the community. The leading idea in fact, is that all should begin from the same starting line, and advance side by side in the public school until the point is arrived at where different aptitudes are clearly visible, after which the branching out on the practical and theoretical sides should begin. The present system with separate schools for the rich and poor is not socially just.

Individual Aptitude

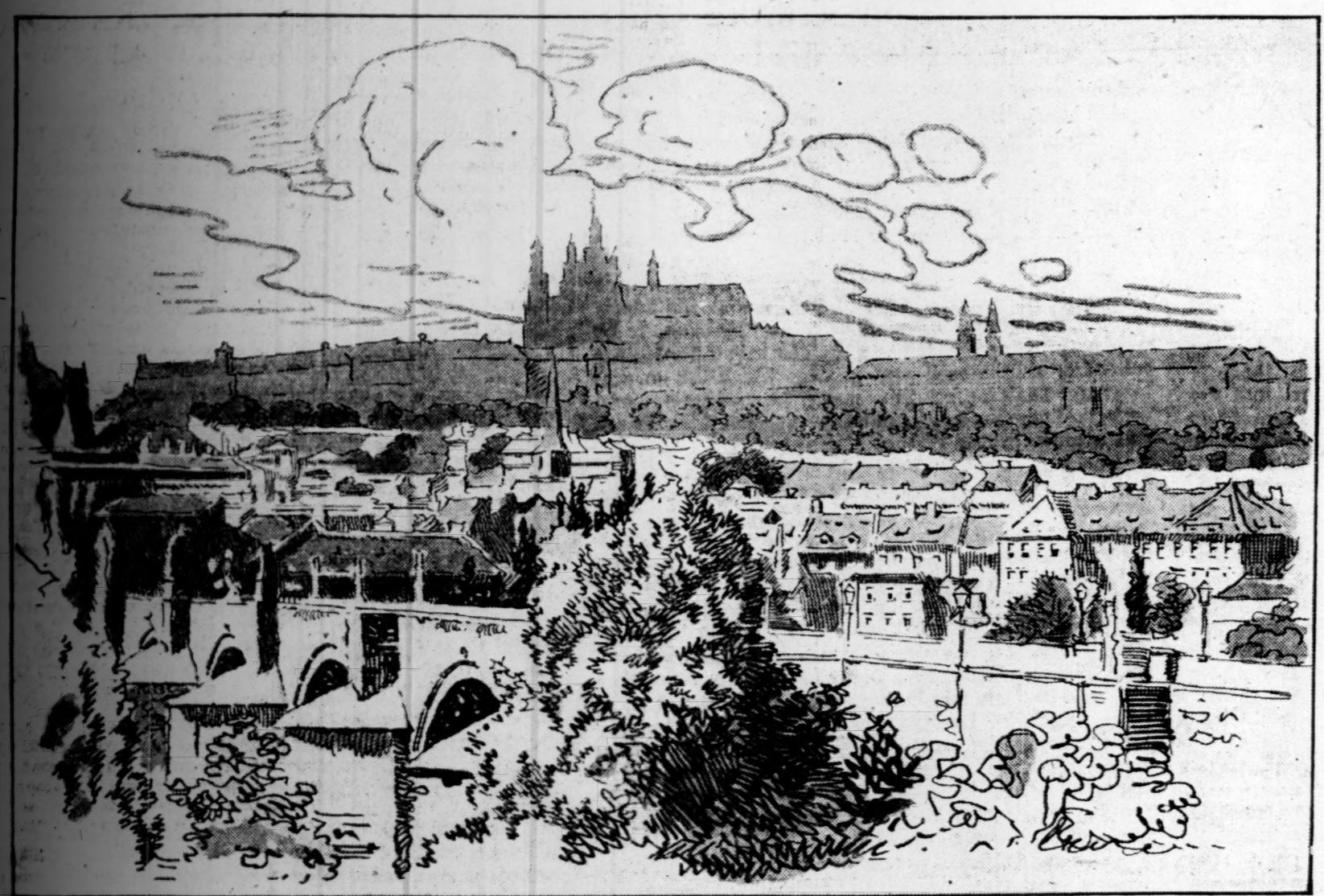
"The claim that the public school should be a foundational school is based on the community's own need. A country that wishes to hold its ground in the contest with other countries must systematically look after individual aptitude, no matter from what stratum of society it may come, because such aptitudes form one of the country's greatest assets. This can be done effectively only through a common primary school."

"In the new school program," declared Mr. Ryden, "justice is also being shown to young women through equalization with the men in regard to educational privileges. This, however, does not mean that the girls' school should wholly copy the boys' school. On the contrary, those characteristic features of the girls' school, which prove themselves useful, should be taken into consideration, and liberty given to sensible leaders, through experimentation, to guide it in the way of right development."

The speaker added that he looked brightly and hopefully to the carrying through of such improvements as were demanded by the community; in this work he said he could count on the

understanding of the working classes in particular, who, for the most part were social

THE HOME FORUM



Prague

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"You Shall Call the Town 'Praha'"

The earliest tales of the foundation of Prahas are as those of most ancient cities—entirely mythical. Here, as elsewhere, very ancient legends and traditions take the place of genuine history. Yet a history of such ancient towns which ignored these legends would be valueless. It is almost certain that the earliest inhabited spot within the precincts of the present city of Prague was the hill on the right bank of the Vltava or Moldau, known as the Vysehrad (higher castle, or Acropolis). It is also probable that the "higher castle" was from a very early date, the residence of a prince who ruled over a part of Bohemia, and the ancient legend that refers to the Vysehrad as the residence of Krok or Crocus, the

earliest sovereign of Bohemia, is no doubt founded on this fact. Krok is said to have left no son, but three daughters, Kázi, Teta, and Libussa.

To Libussa is ascribed the second foundation of a city on the site of the present town of Prague. It is said to have taken place on the left bank of the Vltava, on the Hradcany Hill. The spot then, and even far later, was covered by a dense forest; the ancient Slavs, it may be noticed, generally chose secluded spots surrounded by forests as their dwelling-places. The oldest account, and therefore the most valuable, is that of the chronicler Cosmas of Prague (about 1045 to 1125). He tells us that Libussa "standing on a high rock on the Vysehrad in the presence of her husband Premysl, and the elders of the people, incited by the spirit of prophecy uttered this prediction: 'I see a town the glory of which shall reach the stars. There is a spot in the forest thirty stades from this village, which the River Vltava encircles, and which to the north the stream Brusnice secures by its deep valley; and to the south a rocky hill, which from its rocks takes the name of Petrin, towers above it. . . . When you have reached this spot you will find a man in the midst of the forest, who is working at a door-sill for a house' (in Bohemian 'prah'). And as even mighty lords bend before a low door, so from this event you shall call the town which you will build 'Praha.'"

"They proceed immediately to the ancient forest, and having found the sign which had been given them they build on this site a town, Prague, the mistress of all Bohemia." This is the most ancient record of the foundation of Prague, on which all subsequent are based.—Count Lutzow, in "The Story of Prague."

American Colonists in Britain

The commonest weed in this little garden at the present moment, is a small creeping wood-sorrel, with the characteristic shamrock leaf (for wood-sorrel, not clover, is the true trefoil of St. Patrick and Ireland), but bearing yellow blossoms instead of the pretty lilac-colored petals of the familiar spring species. It is an interesting little plant, for, contrary to all the natural traditions of emigration, it has moved eastward, against the way of the sun, and has come across the Atlantic from the broad central plains of the American continent. There is something strange in the notion of a weed from the New World overrunning the fields of the Old, and living down the native inhabitants of more anciently civilized Europe. Of course we take it for granted that thistles, chickweeds, and groundsel ought rightfully to accompany British wheat and barley to every part of the colonizable world; indeed, the North American Indians call the common English ribwort "white man's foot," because they say it springs up wherever the heel of the paleface has trodden the soil. Sir Joseph Hooker found the weedy English shepherd's purse—itself a colonist from Central Asia—growing abundantly over a solitary Antarctic islet.

Such facts as these we expect; it seems fit and proper that the familiar weeds of cultivation should follow civilized tillage on its widening way over the world. But we are more surprised when we find that a good many American weeds have also forced their way eastward—against the stream, so to speak—and have invaded the Old World, en revanche, with the potatoes and the maize, achieving such success as to have lived down more than one of their European competitors. In southern France and Italy the number of eastern immigrants is very considerable; and even in chillier England, a poor foster-mother for chil-

The Day

Routine of duties,
Commonplace cares—
Angels disguised
Entertained unawares; . . .

The books' friendly company,
Leading along
To fields of new knowledge
And uplands of song;

Inshinings of Nature,
Morning's red bars;
Waysides in beauty,
Night with its stars;

The nearer communion
In silence apart,
When thought blooms to prayer
And song fills the heart.

While the things unseen
Grow more and more real.
And life deepens and broadens
Toward larger ideal.

—Frederick L. Hosmer.

"More Precious Than Rubies"

The sparrows chattered and twittered, a pair of ring-doves in a dove-cote cooed; from outside came murmurs of the city noise, bells chimed, bands struck up their fifes and horns; but Tyndale did not move or look up from the searching perusal of those closely written sheets in Karina Mountjoy's fair writing, for which the tutor had so often praised her, in those peaceful mornings' study at Sodbury Manor.

"Postscript—Ere I close this I would pray you to write by the messenger who bears my letter, and if you could place in the packet the translation of the Epistle of Saint Peter, it would give us much joy. I mean by 'us' Hubert and me. Do not think me over bold, dear Father. . . . K. M."

William Tyndale never raised his keen, dark eyes from the closely written pages until he had read them twice; turning them over with a sigh and a smile, saying: "Verily she is a clever scribe, and hath profited much from her studies."

"Your chamber is ready, and our supper served," the kindly host said. "You take up your abode here an it please you; and all I can do to aid you, I will do. . . . The letter, did it contain ill tidings?"

"Part ill and part good—it speaketh of much that concerneth me and those I hold in affection. I pray you can I send back to the writer of this letter a jewel which she prizes. Is the messenger in haste?"

Humphrey Monmouth looked puzzled for a moment, then he said:

"He is a right good trusty fellow, and had need be, for he carrieth coin from me to his master, and from his master to me. You need not fear for the jewel being lost. . . . It will pack in small compass."

Tyndale smiled: "Perhaps," he replied, "somewhat larger than you dream of—a packet, perchance, thrice the size of this."

William Tyndale did not take much rest for the next two days. By the help of wicks floating in oil in small earthen lamps he was enabled to work nearly all night. If that precious letter of Saint Peter was longed for by those whom he had left at Sodbury, it should not be his fault if they failed to get it. Just as the evensong was ringing on the second day, he completed his work—performed, as that yet greater work was performed, with a steadfastness and perseverance which allowed of no diversion. It was a part of this man's nature never to swerve from a line he had marked out—on which he had seen the light

of the Spirit pointing it out as the way. Truly it was, even amidst mockings and scourgings of bitter tongues, amidst bonds and imprisonments, a golden pathway to him.

The manuscript was ready, folded and secured with cord and wax, and committed to the Strand clothier.

"You will deliver it, kind sir, into the hand of Mistress Karina Mountjoy, and bear with my blessing."

"Is this all you will commit to my care, Father?" the clothier asked. "Methought Master Monmouth spoke of a jewel."

"The jewel lies in your hand now," Tyndale said with a bright smile; "a jewel, an it please God, I will multiply by thousands in this land, nor call on a traveler to take in his saddle-bags one solitary gem."

"You speak riddles, good Father," the clothier said, rubbing his head uneasily. "What if footpads or highwaymen set on me and rob me of this which you prize so highly? It will be no blame to me, I hope, for I am but a poor man."

"Nay, nay, I will not sue thee for the cost thereof," was the reply; "and if I did thou couldst not pay it. Take an easy heart away with thee on thy journey, which may God prosper; and if thou hast the chance, place the packet into the hands of her to whom I address it, Mistress Katharina Mountjoy, and ask her, if thou wilt, more concerning the jewel."—Emma Marshall, in "Dayspring, A Story of the Time of William Tyndale."

Art Expressing the People

"I have raised a monument more enduring than bronze," exclaimed Horace, in one of those rare moments of pardonable vanity. The expression meant much more than it does now. The golden age of Rome was an age of brazen statues apparently destined to last as long as history. Yet the marble outlasted the gilded metal, and Horace's verse outlived both, and the names of the artists of that day are mostly forgotten, while his is a household word. In conquering races, literature has generally attained higher excellence than painting or sculpture or architecture, for the arts are the expression of the people's tastes, often incomprehensible to men who live a thousand years later; but literature, if it expresses anything, either by poetry, history, or fiction, shows the feelings of humanity; and the human being, as such, changes very little in twenty or thirty centuries. One line of Catullus makes his time more alive today than the huge mass of the Colosseum can ever make Titus seem. We see the great stones piled up to heaven, but we do not see the men who hewed them, and lifted them, and set them in place. The true poet gives us the men, and after all, men are more important than stones. Yet in these facts are free as none other could ever be.

What is freedom? To suppose that there could be something from which a greater power must keep man at a safe distance is to try to set up nothing as a force to oppose the divine cause and effect. If there is more than one power, then God is not all. Even to suppose something from which true man needs to be freed is absurd, for the real man is even now and always has been the wholly free effect of Spirit. Divine freedom is not freedom from something but rather freedom to act. In other words the freedom of the man of God's making is his boundless acting in accord with the one Mind. Nothing could ever disturb or obstruct such free acting, because there is indeed nothing beyond the allness of Mind and its effect.

That is why the true man is ever healthy and perfect in wisdom. God's image and likeness is free to unfold without limit.

Christian Science shows that such freedom never could be license to do evil. Since Principle is infinite, it includes nothing that could destroy, its action is always good in its freedom. The right action which is health is quite apart from a mere rampage of supposed forces in conflict. It never has been touched for a moment by any belief of a ceaseless turmoil in matter, from so-called birth to so-called death and from the simplest cells to what are thought of as the most complex structures. That concept of mortal life is the very reverse of the one Life of perfect concord which Science reveals as man's true environment.

Thus without room for discord of any sort, the divine Mind and its action goes on spite of all manner of mortal seeming. Never could mortal seeming be more than nothing, and since nothing is nothing right now, never will it be less than it is at this instant. Living in the allness of Spirit, the true man is happy in present heaven.

In Spirit where he lives, man must, therefore, find all that is real. When one turns to the divine Mind and what Mind knows, one discerns and proves without fail the true concept, whether of health, of friendship, of work, of progress, of divine control, or what not. All there ever has been or ever will be of God or man is present and active in the one Mind now. Instead of trying to look up to or down upon or sideways at persons or any earthly sense of things, then, one's whole duty is to insist upon knowing, only divine Love and its wondrous action. Through the teachings of Christian Science we learn that only in Soul, not in any form of supposed matter, is the glory of oneness in action, which is health and vital peace.

"We shall go out with joy, and be led forth with peace;" the prophet tells us; "the mountains and the hills shall break forth before you into singing, and all the trees of the field shall clap their hands." Well may we do our shouting in the same way, through living the straight, sure life which is always glad. With the tree of Life as our model, we can and must all prove the one purpose—ever varied action as Mind provides.

In the forest one tree cannot merely vie with the others in beauty or worth of any sort, but each must stand for the wholeness of the concept of tree in Mind. As Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, says on page 3 of her Message for 1900 to The Mother Church, "When a man is right, his

Shouting at Once

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO MANY besides the thorough readers of the Bible the story is well known of how all the people shouted with a great shout at just the right time before the city which had been "straitly shut up" and of how "the wall fell down flat" at this sign that their work was complete and one.

The full meaning of this account has been more or less obscured by mere preaching without practice until today through the revelation of Christian Science it surely behoves each one to prove in his own living the true way of shouting as the divine Mind directs. Not by a hue and cry of words without reason, not by false judgments, rancor, or any of the antics of thinking and speaking that come from the supposed mortal mind, but solely by the calm, joyous knowing of the whole truth do we go forward.

Now that what is called the world war is over, much more than ever before each one needs to turn in quiet to the divine Mind and to seek to understand reality—today, as always, great things unfold with the growing knowledge of God. Though human sense may believe that it can invert and subvert what God does, the man who, patient and loving, stands for the truth by being fully conscious that Spirit alone governs, is seeing the divine work more and more broadly. Once again for all the war is won. Once again the belief that evil could reign over man is thwarted. To prove this day by day in the details of human affairs is the demand upon us all.

If we would look away from the mortal sense of things there is but one way to turn—toward the divine Mind. In this divine Mind which is God all that truly exists is to be found here and now lovely, perfect, and eternal. Health, strength, peace, right action, oneness of doing, plenty, happy living, these are real, not vague, in the Life which is Spirit. What Mind knows of vigor is all there is to vigor. What Soul does is all there is to doing. Divine Principle which never was matter is all there is to substance. Those who rejoice in these facts are free as none other could ever be.

What is freedom? To suppose that there could be something from which a greater power must keep man at a safe distance is to try to set up nothing as a force to oppose the divine cause and effect. If there is more than one power, then God is not all. Even to suppose something from which true man needs to be freed is absurd, for the real man is even now and always has been the wholly free effect of Spirit. Divine freedom is not freedom from something but rather freedom to act. In other words the freedom of the man of God's making is his boundless acting in accord with the one Mind. Nothing could ever disturb or obstruct such free acting, because there is indeed nothing beyond the allness of Mind and its effect.

And Cromwell was the lord of his event.

thoughts are right, active, and they are fruitful; he loses self in love, and cannot hear himself, unless he loses the chord. The right thinker and worker does his best, and does the thinking for the ages."

Today is, of course, the time to shout. Seven times, which means fully, we, through knowing that the one Mind acting rightly is all there is, here and now compass the city of belief of life in matter. With one accord we shout that Life is wholly Spirit, but the shout is not human noise. This shout succeeds in being the means of triumph over the nothing which would suggest itself as something. Any seeming stone wall of sickness, delay, wrong action, must vanish before this happy knowledge of the Truth. The perfect movement of Mind is going on. The purpose of divine Principle man does not have to explain to man; but for each one the way is open to turn direct to the divine Mind and in each thought and act to shout in accord with Spirit. As Mrs. Eddy tells us on page 514 of Science and Health, "Mind, joyous in strength, dwells in the realm of Mind." The true man can never dwell elsewhere.

Lord of His Event

Once when a peril touched the days of freedom in our English ways.

And none renowned in government Was equal found.

Came to the steadfast heart of one,

Who watched in lonely Huntingdon,

A summons, and he went,

And tyranny was bound.

And Cromwell was the lord of his event.

And in that land where voyaging The pilgrim Mayflower came to rest,

Among the chosen, counseled,

Once when bewilderment possessed

A people, none there was might draw

To fold the wandering thoughts of men,

And make as one the names again

Of liberty and law.

And then from fifty nameless years

In quiet Illinois was sent

A word that still the Atlantic hears,

And Lincoln was the lord of his event.

Still the uncouth spirit wakes

To the birth,

Of uncouth circumstance,

And time in a generation makes

Portents majestic a little story of earth

To be remembered by chance

At a fireside.

But the ardors that they bear,

The proud and invisible motions of character—

These—these abide.

—John Drinkwater.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
By MARY BAKER EDDY

THE original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	\$1.00
One sheep, vest pocket edition	35¢
Full leather, stiff cover	50¢
Large paper and size as cloth edition)	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	5.00
Linen (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and French

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1919

EDITORIALS

Organization and the Actors

PRESENT turmoil in the theatrical profession shows one thing very clearly, and that is, that while actors may be artists, they are not above being affected by what the world knows as industrial unrest. Actors of the two great theatrical centers, New York and London, have been in open conflict with the theatrical managers, and the outstanding fact of the situation is that, although the matters in dispute in London and New York are not identical, the actors, in securing fair consideration for their demands, have been forced into organized effort.

That artists—and actors, good or bad, must be so classed if only to see this affair in its true light—are adopting the methods made familiar by Labor unionism is a fact to measure progress with. Actors, as artists, have not been considered, have not considered themselves, in the same class with organized Labor. It is no disparagement to Labor or actors to admit that they are not. The professional capabilities, aims, and conditions of the actors are by nature differentiated from those common to the trades and crafts of Labor unionists; the point which they have in common is that, confronted by highly developed organization, such as is exemplified in the case of the actors by the theatrical managers, individuals find their only effective recourse in organization, likewise. And, in this, actors are merely the advance guard, it seems, of many others in the professional classes. For those classes, loath to depart in any degree from the individualism which they naturally prize, have held off with respect to organization until the improvements won by Labor through the union movement and its federation have proved an irresistible object lesson. It used to seem incredible that school-teachers, for instance, would ever find it necessary to organize in order to secure fair pay and fair working conditions, but when the teachers of some cities discovered that their garbage collectors, aided by Labor union affiliations, were getting better wages than the teachers, and were in line to obtain more favorable pension consideration than teachers could hope for, the teachers began to see the word "Organize" writ large. To say it another way, they discovered, at length, what the entire social body usually referred to as "the middle class" is beginning to find out, that in a highly organized world he is a rare individual indeed who can hope to get his rights unless by joint action with others situated and equipped like himself.

Yet the American actors have struck a new note in organization. They have improved their situation already, without yielding up their professional individualism. As a class they have kept themselves distinct from Labor unionism. And herein is that which makes their contest with the managers typically worth watching. The actors maintain that they do not need to adopt the methods of Labor unionists, to the extent of declaring strikes or stipulating all such detail as hours of effort, pay, and time off. So they have called their organization the Actors Equity Association, evidently meaning thereby to secure fair play without subjecting either the effort or the emoluments of artists to the fixed measures that have been held to be better comportable with the effort of machinists or tradesmen or any other of those now familiarly included among the Labor unionists. Yet the thing to be noted is that while the actors start with a wish for differentiation, they tend to be drawn inevitably to Labor union methods in proportion as their demands for fair play are not complied with. That is to say, they have so far been able to secure desired improvement in their conditions of employment on the basis of the equity of their demands, backed by the fact that the people making the demands were organized to make them unitedly; but the actors have always held over the managers, at times of conflict, the purpose to go the full length of a strike in case the managers, on their part, should be willing to forsake all professional considerations and put their relations with actors frankly on the basis of commercialism. It is interesting that, with all the organization of the theater, in a fashion that has notoriously sacrificed its art in favor of box office receipts so far as managers are concerned, managers as well as actors have shrunk from a frank avowal that the box office, and not the play, was the thing.

Two years ago the actors in the United States were able to put an end to the crying injustice of unlimited free rehearsals and the offhand substitution of a cheap actor for a high-salaried artist as soon as ever a much-rehearsed play should be past the terrors of first-night criticism. They won on the equity basis then. Now they hope, in a similar way, to secure further improvement by a uniform contract so far as concerns such things as the number of performances constituting a week, extra pay for extra performances, and half pay for excess periods of rehearsal. These things smack more and more of the detail ordinarily emphasized by the Labor unions, and the similarity is heightened by the threat of the actors, if need be, to organize the acting profession as a "closed shop." But it is significant that the managers, now as heretofore, lay stress on the incongruity of such a demand with an artistic profession. It involves, they say, "such an abandonment of the actor's standing and dignity that they cannot believe," among other things, evidently, that the actor, in order to uphold the traditions of his profession, will not submit to perform his part on a Sunday and a holiday, perhaps, in addition to the regular evenings and matinees, without anything more remunerative than applause, while the manager gets the benefit of box office receipts for the extra performances.

Art is certainly face to face with trade. Whether it can maintain itself with the methods of the artist is a question. That it has not been indecent to organize for the sake of equity seems to be already established, however. For organization has merely given tangible effect to one of the finest instincts of the actor's profession;

that is, the instinct of highest and lowest to sacrifice himself, if need be, in order that the rest shall not be imposed upon.

Labor Agreement in France

ONE of the most welcome and encouraging of recent developments in the Labor world in France is the agreement reached, recently, between the employers in the metallurgical and mining industries, represented by the Union, and the employees, represented by the Federation of Metallurgical Workmen of France. Without the intervention or collaboration of any member of the government, and without any attempt to import into the issue even a suspicion of politics, the application of the eight-hour effective working day has been accepted by the union, on the basis of an understanding quite clearly actuated by mutual good will and desire for compromise. Thus, while the employers accept the eight-hour day, the workmen on their part agree in effect to set to it that the shortening of the working day shall not affect the output. They promise to adapt themselves uniformly to the development of the mechanism and rational methods of work, and to abide loyally by their engagements, to cooperate, in fact, in every way with the employer for the development of the utmost efficiency possible in the working methods. The employers, on their part, agree further that the reduction of hours shall not cause any diminution in wages, and that foreign Labor where employed shall receive "equal advantages for equal professional value."

The most promising feature of such an agreement is the fact that it is, quite evidently, only the first fruits of that very much wider Labor settlement inaugurated, the other day, when the Chamber of Deputies unanimously passed a bill fixing an eight-hour day for employees of either sex and of all ages. Anyone who is familiar with the composition of the Chamber of Deputies in France is well aware that such a far-reaching measure could not possibly have received unanimous assent in the Chamber unless the conversion of the country to the proposal had been fairly complete. Each individual employer in the Chamber must have become convinced, either that this concession to Labor could no longer be withheld, or, as seems more likely, that it was wholly desirable, from every point of view, that it should be made.

The fact of the matter is, of course, that the splendid work done during the war by such men as Mr. Ménin, Mr. Jouhaux, Albert Thomas, Gustave Hervé, and many others in their efforts to preserve the union sacrée and to bring the employer and the employee together is bearing the good fruit it was always destined to bear. During the war, for over four and a half years, employer and workman had, every day, practical proof of the tremendous things that could be accomplished by an ever more complete cooperation. Today, they are quite evidently determined that some means shall be found whereby this cooperation may be rendered permanent.

Nearly two years ago, Gustave Hervé, in one of his able statements on the subject, declared that Labor leaders in France had put away the Marxian doctrine of class against class, and were insistent that, in the future, Labor would achieve its ideals, not by means of waged openly or secretly against other classes, but rather in the way shown by Saint-Simon, Fourier, Proudhon, and Blanqui, that is to say, "by a fruitful entente between capital, talent, and manual labor." The reading of recent happenings in France seems to be that the rank and file of Labor has come into line with its leaders on this question, and that the employer has gone more than halfway to meet them.

The Attack on Daylight Saving

IF THE hundreds of thousands of workers in the United States who have reckoned the daylight saving plan as one of the good things retrieved out of the waste of war do not wish to see the country revert to the old basis of standard time, they should let their representatives at Washington hear from them right speedily upon this subject. The effort to secure the repeal has for some reason failed to get definitely into public notice, but as an effort it is definite enough. It became evident in Washington at the close of the last session, but the delay on the appropriation bills, coupled with the alert opposition of Senator Calder of New York (Republican), and others, prevented action at that time. The repeal is now again brought up, this time along with the Agriculture Appropriation Bill, to which the daylight-saving plan repeal is attached as a rider.

It is perhaps hardly worth while to spend language on the reasons for undertaking to have this daylight regulation dealt with as a part of an appropriation measure. There are those who are ready enough to comment upon it as an effort to effect the repeal without attracting general attention. Why there should be any effort at all to repeal this law is the question of dominant interest. Is it, in fact, a question of "special interest"? One might have imagined, from the tone of popular comment on the plan, since it has been in practice even more than while it was only theory, that the daylight-saving idea was satisfactory to almost everybody, certainly to all classes of urban population. The law in practice bore out what had been prophesied for it by its proponents. Gaining an hour of daylight meant less need for gas and electric light, and therefore less coal needed by the lighting companies; it meant more free time in daylight for recreation, for outdoor sports, for working in home gardens, for doing odd jobs at home; it meant more comfortable working conditions in mills and factories and in the open because it replaced an hour of the warm summer afternoons with an hour of the cooler mornings. To many workers, it was like a little bit of vacation every day; it took off some of the strain.

Now we are told that it is the farmers that ask for the repeal. Yet why farmers should benefit by the old system so greatly that they are willing to sweep away a law that brings obvious and welcome relief without loss of productivity to the vast majority of men and women in industry, is difficult to understand. Farmers order their activities very largely with relation to the sun, and the sun rises

and sets with the same regularity now as before the adoption of the daylight-saving plan. If farmers, unlike factory hands, cannot well begin work until the dew is off, they are as free as ever to work while the sun is shining in the afternoon. Nobody, apparently, has yet made clear wherein the daylight-saving law works any hardship on the farmers that cannot be readily compensated by a slight readjustment of farm work.

But are the farmers the real motive power in this movement for repeal? One of the reasons for adopting the daylight-saving plan as a war measure, to be sure, was that time might be more generally afforded for cultivation of the back-yard gardens which the government urged as a means of increasing the food supply. And back-yard gardens may be said to compete with the farms. But a much graver reason, if memory is not at fault, was the expectation that daylight saving would save coal at a time when saving coal was deemed to be imperative. According to figures given by the United States Fuel Administration, the first seven months of daylight saving resulted in a saving of coal amounting to 1,250,000 tons. In one community of 1,000,000 inhabitants the saving was 17½ tons per 1000 of population. The American Machinist published figures from the Washington (District of Columbia) Gas Company showing similarly that the people of the District saved \$60,000 on their gas bills, and on this basis the annual conservation of gas for the whole country would run into millions of dollars in value. The motive for advocating daylight-saving repeal, therefore, might be more naturally attributed to the lighting companies and the coal interests than to the farmer, at least in default of frank explanation of all the reasons behind the effort.

Whether it is the farmers, or the lighting interests, or the coal producers, who wish to see daylight saving done away with, there is every evidence, short of an actual count, that they are a small minority. And with such bodies as chambers of commerce, labor organizations, and real estate exchanges, backed by countless individuals representing widely varied occupations, urging a continuance of the plan in the public interest of economy, health, and greater production, Congress cannot doubt that the recommendation for repeal should be voted down.

Sheffield and Its Cutlers

THOSE who best know Sheffield, the home of the "Sheffield blade," in the West Riding of Yorkshire, are constantly forced to the admission, whenever they return to the town, that Sheffield is not as bad as it looks. There is, of course, no escaping the fact that Sheffield, however it may be approached, is "of a terrible aspect." Leeds has its ever hovering cloud of smoke; Manchester, too, in this respect, is no whit behind; but Sheffield, in the density of its wonderful envelope, as seen from the train, seems to outstrip all competitors. Chimneys there are, great forests of them on all hands, whilst house and factory, church and warehouse, crowd over the hills and dales right up to the sky line. All this only renders all the more wonderful the fact that, once in this great town of knives, scissors, and all manner of cutlery, known the world over, the forbidding envelope seems to disappear, whilst few towns more quickly capture even the chance visitor with the glamour of its great industry or the romance of its great trade.

For the "man of imagination," as he stops to look at the shining finished products in the Sheffield shop windows, inevitably recalls the fact that the town was famous for such things as these over a thousand years ago, when the Saxon cutter wrought his rude blade in his wattle hut at the foot of the same great moorland which, today as then, stretches away to the west.

A Sheffield thwytel bars he in his hose.

So wrote Chaucer, in the fourteenth century, describing the teller of the Reeve's tale, and the term "whittle" is still familiar to Sheffield cutlers. In Chaucer's day, the straight iron blade set in a wooden handle was held in high esteem, if it were, indeed, "right Sheffield." For was there not a certain well-known goldsmith of York who made a special point in his will as to the disposal of his "anglice thwetyl"? And he was by no means unique. Then by Elizabeth's day a very much larger world had heard of Sheffield wares. They figured everywhere in the literature of the day and in common speech, and always in terms of high approval. "First, then, be the choice of your penknife: a right Sheffield knife is best; a good razor is next, being not too thick nor too thin ground. Many other knives there are indifferent good, but these two first named hold commonly best in proof." Thus confidently affirms a sixteenth century authority.

It was not that they had a superfine finish. Other goods from other markets were, no doubt, much more to look at, but the reputation for serviceability of the Sheffield blade was thus all the more fairly won. The knives of the Sheffield craftsman, as set forth by the Act of Incorporation, in 1624, were "knives of the best edge." We may, declares one writer, understand the proud modesty with which the Earl of Shrewsbury, who at that time practically owned the town, sending a case of "Hallamshire whittels" to Lord Burghley, in 1575, referred to them as "such things as my poor country affordeth with fame throughout the realm."

Sheffield, moreover, by this time, had its Cutlers Company, and the London cutlers were beginning to complain bitterly of the "English foreigners" who were caught "hawking in the street and highway with deceivable wares." The "deceivable" wares, however, steadily had the best of it. Even in the sixteenth century, Sheffield knives were finding their way to distant markets, whilst the Act of Incorporation states definitely that the Sheffield cutlers supplied with their goods not only "most parts of this Kingdom," but also "other foreign countries."

The London Cutlers kept up the struggle until well into the eighteenth century, but thereafter the decline of the trade was rapid, and by 1840 it could be said that from Sheffield proceeded nearly all the cutlery made in the kingdom, including, as one authority explains, "a great part of the London made knives and razors, stamped with the names of metropolitan cutlers, who took advantage of the popular prejudice to charge high prices for

their "town made goods." Even this prejudice, however, died out in the long run, and Sheffield goods of all kinds secured that place in the general estimate which they still maintain. Sheffield is naturally proud of its reputation. The Cutlers Company is a much venerated company, and the Master Cutler, the man who almost invariably entertains kings, princes, and other distinguished visitors on their coming to the city, as King George came the other day, holds one of the most honored titles Sheffield has to bestow.

Notes and Comments

IT is quite evident that the more numerous the witnesses of a historic scene the more varied will be the versions of what exactly took place. The different accounts of President Wilson's expression of countenance as Rantau delivered his speech at the trying ceremony in the Trianon Hotel are quite bewildering, and would certainly suggest that the President is possessed of chameleone-like capacities. As to whether the head of the German delegation bowed or did not bow to the French Premier, as chairman of the Assembly, there are two distinctly contradictory statements: The Evening Standard of London says "the Germans made no bows," whilst Reuters declares "they bowed as they took their places," and The Daily Mail of London describes the Count's bow to Mr. Clemenceau as "stiff and rather awkward." There is one circumstance, however, on which all are agreed, and that is that Count von Brockdorff-Rantau remained seated while delivering his speech.

SEEKING explanation for the prevalence in New York City of what he frankly calls the "most excruciating brand of pronunciation and enunciation in the country," a citizen of that town, who is also a critic of music and familiar with the United States as a whole, says that it may perhaps be blamed on the Board of Education for not compelling the teachers to set a better example, and the vast indifference of the public. Time was, in his opinion, when the New York voice was recognizable, in a gathering of men and women from various cities, because the New Yorker did not characteristically talk through his nose or enunciate his words with his present "superb indifference to the usage of our magnificent heritage, the English language." But as New York has grown steadily bigger, so its average vocalization of the language has grown steadily worse. What, if anything, should stir New Yorkers to reform is his further statement that the language is better spoken in Boston.

AN ODD addition to the material for sculpture has been discovered by a young woman in Knoxville, Tennessee, who is making realistic dolls with dried apple faces. Living near the mountains, this inventive artist has for some years been studying the mountaineers and modeling their faces after the usual methods. But one day she happened to pick up a half-dried apple and was amused to notice how much it looked like a wrinkled mountaineer. Then she experimented a bit with her knife, completed the resemblance, and was more pleased than she had ever been with her clay models. Further experiment found a way to preserve and varnish the apple, and the new medium of art was discovered. Although not likely to be widely adopted for art purposes, the dried apple is said to make a surprisingly lifelike little head, and has added another member to the world's great family of dolls.

HOW the aeroplane pilot may be able to make port at night was discussed, the other day, by electrical experts at the Pan-American Aeronautical Congress, in Atlantic City, and the discussion makes more believable the coming civilization in which aeroplanes making port from the sky will be a commonplace. Meantime the lighting of the aviation field remains problematical. Probably as seen from the sky it will present a differently-colored illumination from that of the cities; in fact, if the field is near a city, something strikingly different will be necessary. Probably, too, each aeroplane port will have its aerial lighthouse, differentiated from the lights of other ports by its signal, so that the man in the sky will recognize them as the helmsman at sea recognizes the lights along the coast. A suggested improvement over the maritime light is the presence of a watchman listening by microphone for aeroplanes and directing them by wireless where to land to avoid aeroplanes that may already be in the park.

A CRITIC of words seriously objects to the use of "gesture" as it has lately been appearing in the printed observations of a number of writers on political subjects, as, for example, in such a phrase as "What, then, is the meaning of Mr. Wilson's recent gesture?" As the critic remarks, the frequent use of this word makes one feel that "public men are apparently passing their waking hours solely in gesticulations." Or, again, "Lloyd George's pronouncement, viewed in this light, becomes a singularly graceful gesture for peace." Many who read will agree with the critic, and wonder by what process any speech may be regarded as a gesture, and what, moreover, a "graceful gesture for peace" would actually look like.

NOW that somebody has made a study of the slang of the war, it appears that the French Army provided material for several volumes of trench slang, that the British Army invented a great many slang terms, and that the United States Army added comparatively little to existing vocabularies of free-and-easy speech. The Americans, says this student of war speech, were in France a long time without adopting any general name for the enemy. In the beginning the word "Hun" was practically used only by officers; the rank and file never widely adopted the name "Boche," and although "Fritzie" was used occasionally it did not become general. Eventually, for some reason unknown, the United States Army came to speak of the Germans as "Jerry," always using the word in the singular, as, for example, "When we came over the top of the hill we found Jerry," no matter how many Germans might have been discovered. Coming late into the war, however, the Americans found a good deal of British slang, which they promptly adopted.